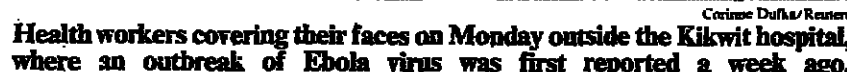


A global conference at the United Nations agreed last week to the indefinite extension to the 178-nation Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which seeks to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. A treaty due to be signed next year is supposed to eliminate nuclear weapons tests and limit

In other measures, the governor of



More than 200 of Mr. Asahara's followers have been arrested since the March 20 subway attack, all on charges unrelated to that attack.

Many politicians in the big German parties — the Christian Democrats and the

See GERMANY, Page 6

And Alain Carignon, a conservative member of President-elect Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic party who was minister of communications in the national government from 1993 until he was forced to resign last year, went on trial in Lyon on charges of corruption.



Last month, she finally got away and made her way to Kigali. She is six months pregnant with the Hutu officer's child, all her

Army and Hezbollah gunners also fired at Israeli planes that buzzed the	Editorial	Page 6.	Sports Pages
	Books	Page 9.	Crossword

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Mexico	35 c.
Cyprus	£ 2.10	Nigeria	110.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Rials
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Great Britain	£ 0.85	Saudi Arabia	8.00 R.
Egypt	£ P. 5000	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	J.D.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kenya	K.S. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10
	500 lbs	Zimbabwe	Zim \$20.00

Modern Business Nomads/Life as Rolling Stones

Hotel Is Home, and the High Comes From Flying

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They are the road warriors of business. With their platinum frequent-flyer cards and their roll-on luggage, road warriors are the growing number of business travelers who spend more time on the road than in the office — 70, 90, more than a 100 days a year. And they love it.

Hotel clerks know them by name, airlines adore them. Their friends think they are crazy, and their children, if they have them, wonder who they are.

One of them is James Williams, a business executive who stayed in so many different Hilton Hotels in one year — more than 100 — that the company gave him a car and enshrined him in the Hilton Frequent Traveler Hall of Fame.

"I'm always going, just like the Energizer bunny or Moses," said Mr. Williams, 52, who lives in Mesa, Arizona.

Mr. Williams, head of information services for the Luce Press Clipping Service, travels nearly every business day — although he has recently cut back to three or four days a week.

"When you are traveling constantly, you don't have a life and don't realize it," said Mr. Williams, a bachelor. "No way could I have a family and, as far as relationships are concerned, forget about that. I've got lots of friends that I talk to on the phone, but I never get to see them."

Even the Hilton car did him little good. It was a gratis one-year lease, and when it ended, he had driven the Pontiac Sunbird convertible a paltry 2,500 miles (4,000 kilometers). A love life is equally stalled.

"I'm reluctant to get involved in a relationship because I fear the consequences of getting involved and being away," Mr. Williams said. "So I've just avoided it."

There have always been business nomads — from European merchants who traveled the spice routes to Asia to itinerant peddlers on the byways of Old Russia to the Willy Lomans on America's Blue Highways. Mr. Williams and his fellow travelers are the modern equivalent but with a twist: They are the creation of the technology that was supposed to have wiped them out.

The gadgets that let business people fax, phone and surf the Internet from 30,000 feet (9,150 meters) are from the same technology that once promised to eliminate bothersome travel by heralding a new age of video teleconferencing and the information superhighway — business people talking to each other by electronic mail and on television screens.

Instead, the opposite has happened. Advanced telecommunications have made the office portable, and have propelled more business people into a place called the virtual office: an office-in-a-bag that accompanies them as they work above the clouds.

Futurists see increased travel as a sign that face-to-face contact is becoming more important and the virtual office is making it easier to accomplish.

"These people are leading indicators of what's in store for the rest of us," said Paul Saffo, a director of the Institute for the Future, a research foundation in Menlo Park, California.

A powerful symbol of this trend is Vinton Cerf, one of the founders of the Internet. Mr. Cerf, an MCI Communications executive armed with a powerful laptop computer, spends most of his time on airplanes.

The road warriors, a term coined by the travel industry, are a new class of super-frequent travelers, the top 1 percent of the 40 million or so people who travel for business each year.

Minimum travel to gain road-warrior status is about 50 airplane flights a year and an equal number of hotel nights — an industry



Sue Sobol, who travels for U S West, waiting in her other "office," an airport. Psychiatrists are critical of road warrior behavior.

rule of thumb. At each airline, there are about 20 million to 25 million members in frequent-flyer programs.

And while numbers are sketchy, about 500,000 of those at each carrier travel at road-warrior levels and qualify for elite frequent-flyer bonuses.

Hard-core road warriors, however, easily top those minimum levels. Hilton Hotel executives talk about the management consultant who stayed at their chain 330 nights in 1993 — still a record.

Like wanderers of yore, today's road warriors leave their wives, children and loves in the dust. But, while psychologists lament the impact this travel has on relationships, road warriors would not spend their lives any other way. For their part, they say they are happy.

George T. Shaheen, managing partner of Andersen Consulting, espouses the gospel of the virtual office. With an around-the-world itinerary and stayovers at hotels like the George V and the Plaza Athénée in Paris, he is on the road, he estimates, 90 percent of the time. He has no one business base. He owns a house in Atherton, California. But he has offices in New York, Chicago, Palo Alto, California, and points beyond.

Even Andersen employees who report directly to him can live wherever they want.

"They just have to be willing to travel to see me," he said. "We're a totally networked, global organization. We don't warehouse our consultants. They have a territory — the territory of the globe."

Then there are David Sams and his wife, Eagle, owners of SBL Vision Merchants, a company in Palm Springs, California, that runs corporate meetings. On average, they each take 180 to 200 flights a year, rarely together, and each has more than a million frequent-flyer miles in the bank — so many that they cannot use all the free tickets they have accumulated.

"Lots of times, I'll be going through an airport like Dallas or Chicago and the airline personnel will say 'Oh, we saw your wife here about an hour ago,'" said Mr. Sams, who cut an interview short to pick up his wife at the airport. "We have two cats and a fabulous house in Palm Springs that the cats enjoy and we occasionally visit."

Airlines and hotels love people like the Sams and for good reason: Revenues from road warriors are disproportionate to their numbers. Northwest Airlines estimates that the top 1 percent of those in its World Perks frequent-flyer program contribute 10 percent of all revenues from World Perks customers.

At Hilton Hotels, the 10,000 customers who represent the top 1 percent of the frequent-customer program, Hilton Honors, account for about 15 percent of all revenues from Hilton Honors customers, or some \$60 million.

"I can't begin to describe to you how valuable road warriors are to us," said Cindy Baker, director of marketing operations at Hyatt Hotels Corp.

"You can't put a dollar value on it," she added. "There is no dollar value. They are unbelievably valuable and they are the people we most don't want to lose."

For that reason, hotels and airlines closely guard any information about their best customers and bend over backward to coddle them.

Once a business traveler flies enough miles or stays enough at a hotel chain to reach road-warrior status, hotels and airlines bump them to a special level. They receive gold-, platinum- and diamond-level cards that provide such perks as airplane-seat upgrades; bonus frequent-flyer points; admission to private airline clubs at airports; better rooms and housing on exclusive floors at hotels with round-the-clock snacks; special attendants and private lounges.

"If you want to know what guys really talk about, this is it," said Richard M. Neustadt, a senior adviser at Galway Partners, a telecommunications company in Washington, whose wallet bulges with gold and platinum cards.

"It's locker room comparisons: 'I've got a platinum and you've only got a gold,'" he said.

ROAD warriors spend so much time on the road that the definition of "home" is murky. "It's almost a joke, the words 'welcome home,' because hotels are their home away from home," said Ms. Baker of Hyatt Hotels.

"Sometimes road warriors spend more time with hotel employees than with their families," she added. "They know the doorman and the housekeepers. Then they have to be

reintroduced to their families each weekend. It's amazing how close they get to our employees. They have two families."

Unlike many real families, the hotel family is always cheerful. "Their kids may not smile at them when they get home," Ms. Baker said, "but the front desk will."

For all the grumbling about the grind of travel, most road warriors cannot imagine a traditional 9-to-5 job.

"I love travel," said Marc Hodak, a consultant with Stern Stewart & Co. in New York. "Everything from the isolation of small towns, to the vibrance of big cities to the exotic nature of the Third World."

Mr. Hodak, a divorced father of two who took to the road when he became single again, said: "I like getting taken care of at an airport. I like the airlines thanking me for flying so much and I like the platinum perks. I'm so used to hotels, they are like home to me. I don't take the kindness of strangers personally. I take it for what it is — professional pampering. But it is nice getting taken care of at someone else's expense."

Being a road warrior means never having to make your bed (housekeeping is there). Or worry about the price of a meal (expense account living). Or having to put gas in the car (it's a rental). And from the motion comes meaning.

"Most people have trouble figuring out at the end of any given day just exactly what they have done," said Mr. Neustadt of Galway Partners. "When you travel, you have a sense that you're doing something really concrete. You tease yourself into thinking that you've actually gotten something done."

Psychiatrists who treat high-powered businessmen are familiar with road warriors and are critical.

"It's great if you don't want to be in a committed relationship," said Dr. Wayne Myers, a New York psychiatrist and professor at Cornell Medical Center. "If you do, you're in trouble. Lots of people are not great at intimacy and work makes them feel needed and important. For people where intimacy is not No. 1 on their list, this fits. When they enter the concierge level at the hotel, there's fruit and champagne waiting for them. It's very seductive."

Dr. John Munder Ross, a professor of psychiatry at Cornell Medical Center and a New York therapist, said that some "people choose work that keeps them feeling like a rolling stone."

"Travel makes them feel special and they get taken care of like a baby," he added. "But those back home get left in a lurch. It's very disruptive to home life because it's hard to have real relationships. They have developed a way of being special every time they show up — whether on the road or returning home."

In fact, both Dr. Myers and Dr. Ross said, road warriors make for difficult patients — they always cancel appointments. Dr. Myers treats his road-warrior patients by video telephone when they travel domestically and by regular telephone when they are abroad.

"They are very manipulative," he said.

Menem's Victory Extends to Policy

Argentine Leader's Re-election Validates Changes in Peronism

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — President Carlos Saul Menem, who in six years moved Argentina firmly toward a free-market economy and cemented its re-election, has won a second term in an impressive affirmation of his changes.

Official returns Monday, based on 80 percent of the Sunday election, gave Mr. Menem 49.5 percent of the vote and a 20-point lead over his main rival, José Octavio Bordón of the center-left Frepaso coalition. The centrist Radical Civic Union was a distant third with 17 percent.

Mr. Menem becomes the first president in 68 years to win re-election, a feat made possible under constitutional revisions last year. Analysts say the election, the third since democracy was restored in 1983, is particularly important because it forces a comprehensive political realignment.

The result appeared to be a boost for the cause of liberal open markets in Latin America at a time when the trend has been under strain because of the collapse of the Mexican peso. Mr. Menem was forced to take austerity measures to prop up Argentina's currency in the wake of that crisis, and some analysts here say the move strengthened his opposition.

Mr. Menem, at a victory news conference in the Casa Rosada, the seat of government, after Mr. Bordón conceded defeat, said he would "pulverize" unemployment just as he had "pulverized" inflation, which he reduced from 4,900 percent in 1989 to zero in the last few months.

Surrounded by his cabinet, and while scores of festive supporters in the historic Plaza de Mayo awaited his appearance, Mr. Menem said his administration had been able to perform "major surgery without anesthesia."

"Argentina is walking. That we had problems, there is no doubt. That perhaps we will continue to have problems, there is no doubt," he said, alluding to such challenges ahead as keeping a balanced budget

and renovating governance of the provinces. "But there is no doubt that we will use all our strength to overcome them."

The showing of the Radical Civic Union's candidate, Horacio Massaccesi, signaled the eclipse, at least for now, of a party that has been at the core of Argentine political discourse for a century. At the same time, the election confirms the strength of Mr. Bordón's center-left coalition, which has drawn support from Radicals and Peronists.

Perhaps more important, in terms of the near future, is the popular support given to the Peronist Party of Mr. Menem, a populist, statist movement founded by Juan Perón that is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Mr. Menem's wide-ranging privatizations and other market-oriented changes altered some of the basic tenets of Peronism and alienated part of what once was the backbone of the movement — union workers whose job security depended on state-owned monopolies. The unions have seen their ranks greatly diminished during Mr. Menem's first term.

The fact that Mr. Bordón, until recently a Peronist, was Mr. Menem's chief rival is indicative of the fight for the soul of the party. Some analysts said the election was a referendum not only on Mr. Menem but also on his redefinition of Perón's message.

"It is a fundamental transformation of the system," Rosendo Fraga, a political analyst, said of the elections, in particular the role Peronism has played since 1945. "The political system, after May 14, will be different."

Victor de Gennaro, the secretary-general of the anti-Menem Congress of Argentine Workers, called the outcome "the re-composition of political forces."

"Every day there is less ideological loyalty, which is something that used to identify the Argentine people," he said. "Whoever was a Peronist was a Peronist his whole life. Whoever was a Radical was one for life."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Eastern Europe Leads Travel Trend

MADRID (Reuters) — The tourist industry is growing faster in central and eastern Europe than anywhere else, the World Tourism Organization said Monday.

The Madrid-based intergovernmental organization, said the number of tourists visiting Europe grew 3.9 percent, to 320 million in 1994, and tourism receipts for the continent were up 10.3 percent, to \$167 billion.

Healthy growth rates were due to economic recovery, strengthening of European currencies against the dollar and more travel from the United States and Japan.

Vast Royal Tomb Uncovered in Egypt

CAIRO (Reuters) — Archaeologists working in Egypt's Valley of the Kings have uncovered a vast royal tomb that may be the biggest pharaonic burial chamber ever found, Egyptian authorities said Monday.

In February, U.S. archaeologists explored the tomb, containing at least 67 chambers. The archaeologists believe that sons of the powerful pharaoh Ramses II were buried there 3,000 years ago.

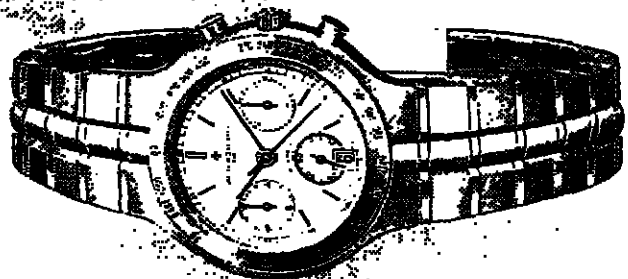
Abdelhalim Nourredin, head of the antiquities council, described the tomb as magnificent, even though it was in poor condition and had been badly looted by grave robbers.

The entrance to the tomb was discovered during the last century in the rugged limestone walls of the valley, just 30 meters (32 yards) from the tomb of Ramses II, but floodwater debris had blocked off all but three of the outermost chambers. In February, Mr. Weeks' team found a passageway leading past 20 chambers to a statue of Osiris, god of the underworld. The corridor then divided into two more passages, each with 20 rooms, which end in stairs leading perhaps to more rooms.

The trade union that represents flight crews for the Russian international carrier Aeroflot called a weeklong, work-to-rule protest Monday. Airline officials said flights were operating normally.

China Airlines, Taiwan's flag-carrier, said it will double the number of flights between Taipei and Kuala Lumpur to 14 a week beginning Tuesday.

Pilots and flight attendants of Slovenia's state-owned airline, Adria Airways, said Monday that they were prepared to launch the first strike in the airline's history on May 22 to protest overwork.

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Argentina	00-1-800-777-1111	Denmark	800-1-0877	Monrovia	177-523-2727	Philippines (STD numbers only)	105-01	Thailand	001-999-12-877
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Bahamas	072-003-04	Greece	111	Romania	1-800-877-8000	Romania	00174-877	United Kingdom (UK)	000-88-8877
Bahrain	1-800-209-2111	Hong Kong	002-090-100-3	Saudi Arabia	01-000-0277	Saudi Arabia	1-800-877-8000	United Kingdom (Narrow)	000-88-8877
Belgium	800-777	India	9800-1-0234	Senegal	155-432	Senegal	8095-151-6133	Vietnam City	177-4677
Belgium	0000-10014	Indonesia	002-001-411	Singapore	255-003	Singapore	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
Bermuda	1-800-523-0877	Iran	950-1256	South Africa	1-800-477-8000	South Africa	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
Bolivia	0800-3333	Italy	0800-121	Sweden	177-523-2727	Sweden	177-523-2727	Vietnam City	177-4677
Brazil	000-806	Japan	121	Switzerland	1-800-477-8000	Switzerland	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Kenya	800-1-0877	Taiwan	0080-44-8877	Taiwan	0080-44-8877	Vietnam City	177-4677
Bulgaria	00-800-1010	Laos	011	Thailand	177-523-2727	Thailand	177-523-2727	Vietnam City	177-4677
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Malaysia	0080-44-8877	U.S.A.	1-800-477-8000	U.S.A.	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4463	Mexico	177-523-2727	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
Chile	0080-3333	Nicaragua	177-523-2727	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
China	0080-3333	Norway	177-523-2727	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
Colombia	910-130-010	Poland	177-523-2727	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677
Costa Rica	0000-0013-0123	Portugal	177-523-2727	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	U.S.A. (Toll-free)	1-800-477-8000	Vietnam City	177-4677

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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Denounces NRA and Vows to Defend Gun Ban

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton stood before hundreds of police officers as they mourned murdered comrades Monday and denounced the National Rifle Association for maligning federal agents as "jack-booted government thugs."

Taking on one of Washington's most powerful lobbies, the president pledged to defend his ban on assault weapons against NRA activists.

In a speech at the 14th annual National Peace Officers Memorial, the president challenged NRA lobbyists to "pressure Congress all they want," adding:

"But as long as I am president, that ban will be the law of our land."

At a ceremony to honor the 157 officers and federal agents killed in the line of duty in 1994, he praised former President George Bush for resigning his NRA membership to protest a fund-raising letter by the organization that referred to federal law enforcement agents as "jack-booted government thugs."

The letter also stated that the Clinton administration gives federal agents permission to "murder law-abiding citizens."

Mr. Clinton said: "Law enforcement officers in this country deserve our respect and support. No one has the right to run them down or to

suggest that somehow it is all right for them to be put in harm's way."

"That is not the American way, and anybody who does it ought to be ashamed of themselves."

The NRA has defended the letter, saying it hoped to draw attention to abuses by federal agents, especially those of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The president has criticized talk radio hosts like G. Gordon Liddy and others for saying that Americans have a right to defend themselves against federal agents.

He also has a history of battling the NRA, going back to his days as Arkansas' governor. But his remarks Monday were especially stern.

Taking the offensive, the White House hoped to blunt NRA criticism of the Clinton administration's actions in the 1993 raid on the Branch Davidian sect.

Congress will hold hearings on the Waco, Texas, assault that threatened to feed fears about powerful government agents and undermine Mr. Clinton's anti-terrorist legislation.

To defend its views, the NRA took out full-page advertisements in several major newspapers Monday, in which the organization's president, Thomas L. Washington, urged Mr. Bush to reconsider his decision after the hearings on the

actions of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in the Waco raid are completed.

"I firmly believe that after a thorough congressional examination" of the bureau's actions, "you will agree that our words have been more truth than slander," Mr. Washington wrote.

A spokesman for Mr. Bush in Houston said the former president "has no intention of reconsidering." In a commencement address Sunday at the College of William and Mary in Virginia, Mr. Bush urged graduates to "speak up against the excesses of these crazy people."

A warm, brisk wind whipped between the monuments and museums on the Mall where 5,000 people, most in police uniforms, honored 157 officers and federal agents killed on duty in 1994.

Surviving spouses and children wore red carnations and set up front. Officers wore thin black bands over their police badges in honor of the dead.

In the ceremony to honor slain officers, Mr. Clinton told police: "I will not allow you to be outnumbered or to be outgunned."

He said Congress will not overturn the 1994 ban on certain assault weapons, or the Brady law, which requires a five-day waiting period to purchase handguns.

At the White House, the president's spokes-

man, Michael McCurry, accused the rifle association of trying to divert attention from the Oklahoma City bombing and related anti-terrorist legislation by pressing for hearings into the Waco raid.

The White House has also singled out Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, who said the president's terrorism legislation would be slowed by the promotion of an FBI official who worked on the raid.

Mr. Clinton said Republicans and Democrats set a deadline of Memorial Day to give police more power to combat terrorists.

"Since then, we have seen disturbing signs of the old politics of diversion and delay," he said.

"This plays into the hands of those who would blame the law enforcement officers who keep the law, rather than the criminals who break it."

In recent days, administration officials have admitted that mistakes were made in the raid that resulted in the deaths of 80 Branch Davidians.

But they said that Congress has already reviewed the case, and argue that the Branch Davidians broke the law and refused to surrender.

Mr. McCurry suggested that the administration would not welcome Waco hearings before the anti-terrorist legislation is passed.

POLITICAL NOTES

New Hat for Hillary? Aide Scoffs

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton freely gives her husband advice on his 1996 re-election campaign but is not "overly preoccupied" with details, President Bill Clinton's spokesman said Monday.

"I strongly suspect she's got a lot better things to do with her time," said the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry.

Mr. McCurry poked fun at a published account suggesting that Mrs. Clinton had become the "unofficial political director" of the White House.

"The first lady is one of the president's closest and most trusted advisers, and his wife," he said. "And, as many spouses do, they talk about a whole range of things. So I don't think it's any surprise that they talk about everything ranging from politics to the weather to what they're going to have for dinner."

He was responding to a report in the Washington Times on Monday that Mrs. Clinton had taken the reins of her husband's 1996 campaign, including overseeing the search for a campaign manager.

"She advises the president," Mr. McCurry said. "I'm not aware that she's become overly preoccupied with the minutiae of an election campaign."

White House aides said privately that Mrs. Clinton was actively engaged in planning for the 1996 campaign. But, Mr. McCurry said, "There certainly is no formal role there and certainly nothing there that is anything but transparent."

(AP)

Key Republicans Differ on Tax Cut

WASHINGTON — As the House and Senate prepare to debate watershed plans to balance the federal budget, the authors of the Republican plans have differed over whether the final version of the proposal should include a huge tax cut that would almost certainly draw a presidential veto.

In broadcast interviews, the chairmen of the two budget committees that wrote and approved the measures appeared to be at loggerheads over the tax question. The House budget plan includes a \$340 billion tax cut for businesses and individuals, while the Senate plan leaves taxes at their current level.

"The debate about whether we ought to have tax relief in the budget" is over, Representative John R. Kasich of Ohio, the House chairman, said.

His counterpart, Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, said he was sticking by his position. "We don't have a tax cut until we balance the budget," he said.

(NYT)

Bill Seeks Welfare Middle Ground

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee is drafting legislation to ease control of welfare programs to the states, but it drops spending restrictions sought by conservatives in his own party. The plan by Senator Bob Packwood drew quick criticism from Republicans and Democrats, as the Oregon Republican seeks a middle ground in the welfare debate.

Mr. Packwood, whose committee is key to any welfare legislation, wants to allow states to take over welfare programs, backed by federal money sent in the form of block grants.

(AP)

Quote / Unquote

Coretta Scott King on the swearing-in of Myrtle Evers-Williams as chairwoman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "Let the forces of reaction and polarization take note that the NAACP is now more united and determined to resist the forces that want to turn back the clock."

(NYT)



FATAL STORM — Ed Heinbach amid the ruins of his home after a tornado in Linsburg, Indiana, killed his son.

Away From Politics

Myrtle Evers-Williams, 44, became sworn in as the new chairwoman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An unwed father who lost a court battle to force the mother to give his 3-year-old son his last name fatally shot the boy and killed himself in Easton, Pennsylvania.

A motorboat carrying a 34-year-old groom-to-be on an early-morning bachelor cruise collided with a coal barge in

Parkersburg, West Virginia, killing the groom and three other men.

Investigators recovered the cockpit voice recorder and the flight data recorder from an air force C-130 transport plane after it crashed in the desert near Colorado Springs, Colorado, killing all six people aboard.

Searchers looked on foot and horseback Monday for a 12-year-old boy who disappeared Friday during a class trip to

the Black Hills around Custer, South Dakota.

Captain Lawrence Rockwood says a court-martial panel spared him jail time for making an unauthorized inspection of a Haitian prison to defuse his allegations against his superiors. The panel, sitting in Fort Drum, New York, convicted the 15-year army veteran on charges stemming from his investigation of reported abuses at the National Penitentiary in Port-au-Prince.

(AP)

Partial Withdrawal Offered by Mexico

SAN ANDRES LARRAINZAR, Mexico — Government negotiators proposed a compromise Monday in talks with Zapatista rebels and offered to withdraw troops from some rebel areas in southern Mexico.

Negotiators for the rebels were clearly displeased with the proposal, but promised to take it to their communities for consultations.

The Zapatista National Liberation Army has demanded that the troops withdraw entirely to positions they held before a government offensive in February in the state of Chiapas.

The mostly indigenous Zapatistas rose up on Jan. 1, 1994, demanding sweeping social and political reform in Chiapas, Mexico's poorest state.

"It is clear that they do not want to be serious in this dialogue," the rebel negotiator said after the talks recessed.

Earlier talks stalled on the troop placement issue and broke off on April 23. Negotiations resumed Saturday.

On Monday, the government offered a withdrawal of troops from positions near 11 villages where residents strongly support the rebels. Rebels would be in charge of security in those areas, according to a government statement released to the press.

The arrangement, if approved by the rebels, would remain in place pending further agreements.

Cities Can't Bar Sites for Disabled

WASHINGTON — Cities cannot use zoning laws aimed at creating single-family neighborhoods to exclude group homes for the disabled from such areas, the Supreme Court ruled Monday.

Barring group homes from such neighborhoods would violate a federal law that protects the physically and mentally disabled from housing discrimination, the court ruled, 6-3, in a case from Washington state.

Christian Right Readies Its Own 'Contract'

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Christian right is poised to capitalize on its growing power in the Republican Party to press for enactment of its own "Contract With the American Family," including individual religious expression in schools and a ban on an abortion procedure.

The proposals, which the Christian Coalition and a number of allied groups will detail at a news conference this week, have been market-tested by the pollster Frank Luntz, who will assure Republican leaders that each item has an approval rating of at least 60 percent.

"I do expect generally favorable treatment by this Congress," said Ralph Reed, executive director of the Christian Coalition. "I am absolutely confident that virtually every provision will be passed by this Congress or by a subsequent Congress."

Mr. Luntz's testing of the proposals was designed in part to allay the fears of Republican leaders, many of whom have been very reluctant to enter terrain that could alienate supporters who are conservative fiscally but more liberal socially, especially suburban women. Many moderate Republicans believe that the socially conservative tenor of the 1992 Republican convention hurt many of the party's candidates.

The agenda does not take up such divisive issues as a full-scale ban on abortion or the issue of gay rights.

During the first 100 days of the current Congress, when the House concentrated on the generally economic and procedural issues contained in the Republican "Contract With America," social-issue conservatives became increasingly restive.

Gary Bauer, president of the Family Research Council, and James Dobson, president of Focus on the Family, both met with Republican officials, and Mr. Bauer warned that Christian activists could bolt the party in 1996 if their issues remained neglected by Congress.

The announcement of the Christian Coalition agenda is a

clear signal that conservative organizations pressing social-issue initiatives intend to make sure that the newly elected Republican Congress repeals the strong voter support the constituencies of these groups supplied the party.

In addition to the Christian Coalition and the Family Research Council, such organizations as the American Family Association, Concerned Women for America, the Traditional Values Coalition, the National Right to Life Committee and the Eagle Forum have been pressing to place abortion, homosexuality, condom distribution, religious freedom, home-schooling and the tax treatment of families at the top of the congressional agenda.

Both Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, and Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate majority leader who is running for president as a Republican and needs support from the Christian right, are considered likely to signal sympathy, if not explicit support, for the Contract With the American Family.

The top two items of the Christian Coalition's contract, Mr. Reed said, are the "Religious Equality" amendment, which could have language declaring that nothing in the U.S. Constitution or any state constitution "shall be construed to prohibit a citizen from expressing his or her faith in a public place," and a tough policy on convicted criminals.

Under the crime proposal, he said, convicted federal prisoners would have to work, attend literacy programs if they do not meet reading and writing stan-

dards, and make monetary restitution to their victims.

The Contract With the American Family will also call for the conversion of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Public Broadcasting System and the Legal Services program into volunteer charities with all federal funding phased out over three years.

The specific abortion procedure the contract would ban is called dilation and extraction.

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Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

16-595

BRIEFLY ASIA

FOR THOSE SEEKING MORE THAN ONE DIMENSION TO TIME...

"A watch is just a watch, so long as it tells the time." It's the kind of statement that makes us all the more determined to safeguard one of life's irreplaceable pleasures — the multi-dimensional time of complicated watches.

For more than 150 years we have been making timepieces for men and women who see beyond ordinary time. Einstein owned a watch made by us *fig. 1*, so did Tchaikovsky, Wagner, Marie Curie and Charlotte Brontë. Each of them — whether scientist, musician or writer — had the rare gift of being able to exploit time as a creative element in their work.

Today we are still recognized as the only watchmakers whose timepieces adequately convey a sense of outstanding personal achievement. We can rise to your greatest occasion with a total of 33 horological complications — far beyond the capabilities of any other watchmaker. Our Calibre 89, the most complicated portable timepiece ever built *fig. 2*, expresses the full scope of time: astronomical time — from a star chart geared to the apparent movement of the heavens, to the times of sunrise and sunset; seasonal time, sidereal time and the equation of time *fig. 3*; long time in the 400-year cycle of the Gregorian calendar; short time with a split-seconds chronograph; the sound of time in a Grand Strike, chiming the hours and quarters, in passing, on a Westminster carillon; spiritual time in the date of Easter; and time that escapes gravity in the tourbillon escapement.

If you find the Calibre 89 a little inconvenient for everyday use, our watchmakers have brought together

the more essential complications in a number of wristwatches. You can be assured that each represents the finest watchmaking in the world.

You may find your most treasured possession in the handsome tonneau-shaped, perpetual-calendar watch *fig. 4*. The unique combination of a fly-back date-hand showing the progression of the month, and a minute-repeater, is a refinement that took us about four years to develop.

You will appreciate that there are no half measures in complicated watchmaking. We are building precision timekeeping instruments that you will expect to perform faithfully for a century or more. In our self-winding, perpetual-calendar wristwatches *fig. 5*, our own design and superlative craftsmanship ensure that the calendar mechanism absorbs an infinitesimal amount of power as it smoothly changes the day, date and month, records the quarters of the day and the leap-year cycle. The moon-phase in our perpetual calendars is extremely precise, taking 122 years and 45 days to accumulate the hardly discernible variation of a single day.

Our perpetual-calendar and chronograph combination *fig. 6* finds particular favour among collectors who enjoy the finer points of mechanical watchmaking. Through the sapphire-crystal caseback, you can admire the exquisite hand-finish

of our movements and bring into play the precisely coordinated actions of the column-wheel, levers and gears *fig. 7*.

Impeccable workmanship is taken for granted by those who wear our watches. But if you choose one of the half-dozen or so slim, self-winding, perpetual-calendar repeaters *fig. 8* that we complete each year, you can expect much more. We have encapsulated in our most sophisticated wristwatch the ancient and authentic sound of time. Celebrate a moment — any moment — by making the mechanism ring the hours, quarters and minutes with the pure, clear resonance that only we have been able to achieve in a minute-repeater.

Those who consider a watch is just a watch, so long as it tells the time, will be gratified to learn that in this elegant wristwatch *fig. 9*, time is told both by a minute-repeater and by an observatory-rated chronometer. In it moves the most ingenious compensation device known to horological engineering. The rotating tourbillon cage literally abolishes the watch's regulator from the laws of gravity — removing one of the last obstacles to the final frontier of mechanical precision.

But if you seek that extra dimension to time, to mark your achievement, to inspire your creativity or simply to enjoy sublime watchmaking, you will almost certainly wear one of our timepieces one day. You will then come to recognize the touch of the world's finest watchmakers *fig. 10*, and know that the name on the dial can only be Patek Philippe.

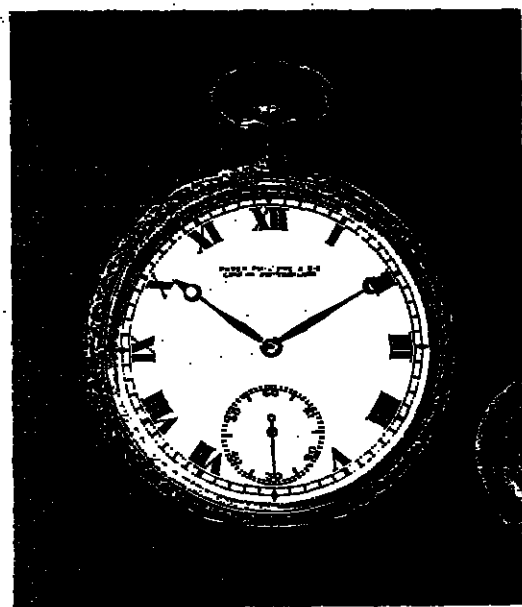


fig. 1: Einstein's daily inspiration.

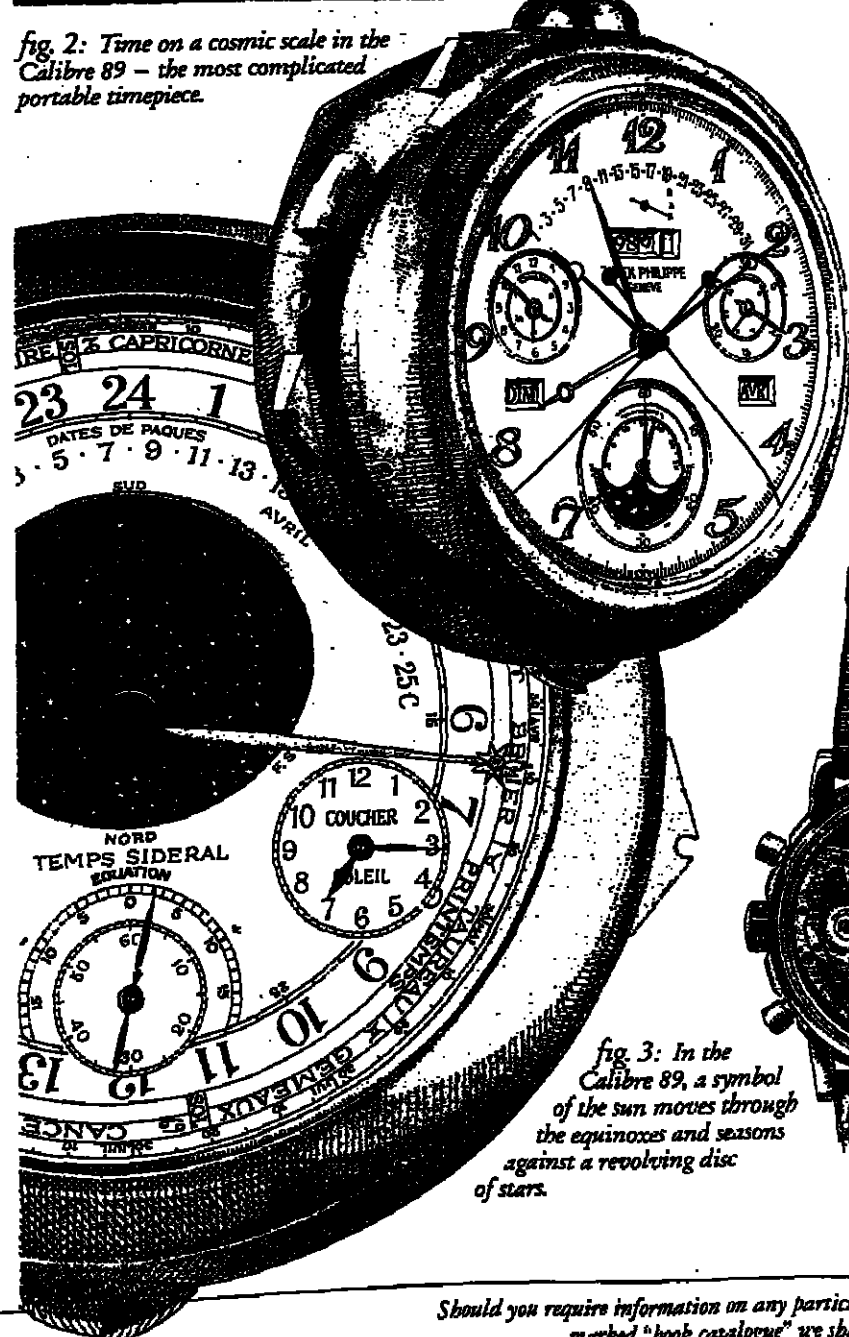


fig. 2: Time on a cosmic scale in the Calibre 89 — the most complicated portable timepiece.

fig. 4: Ref. 5013. Self-winding, minute-repeating wristwatch with perpetual calendar, moon-phase and a retrograde date-hand, which flies back to the beginning of the month after reaching the 28th, 29th, 30th or 31st day. In Patek Philippe wristwatches, the buckle and the hidden pins that secure the strap are of gold.

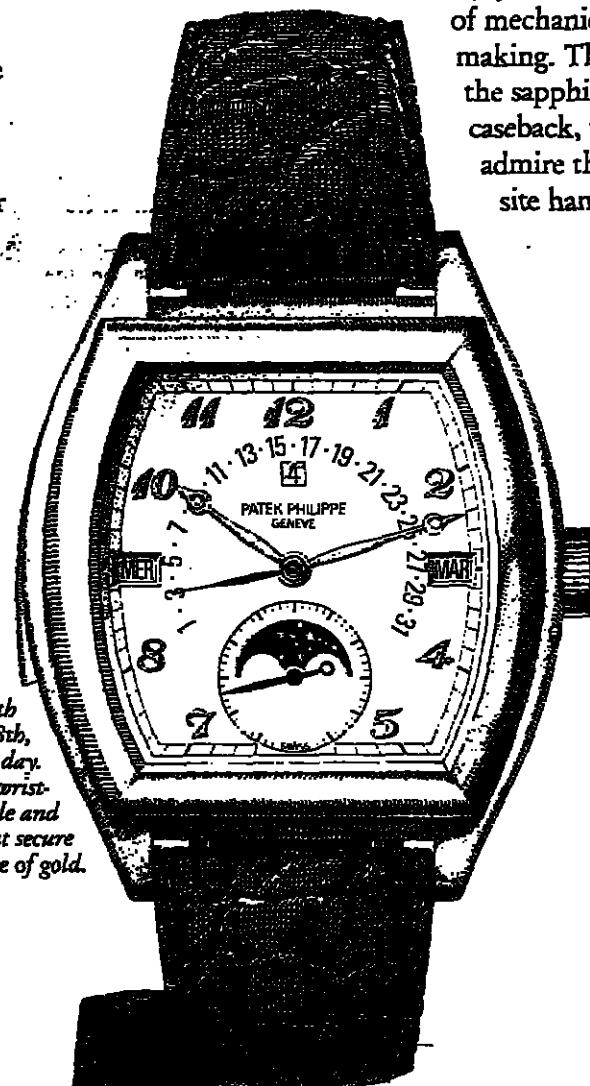


fig. 5: Ref. 3940. The finish on the case and the bracelet reflects the perfect functioning of Patek Philippe's ultra-thin (3.75 mm), self-winding, perpetual-calendar wristwatch with moonphase.



fig. 6: Ref. 3970. The perpetual-calendar chronograph...

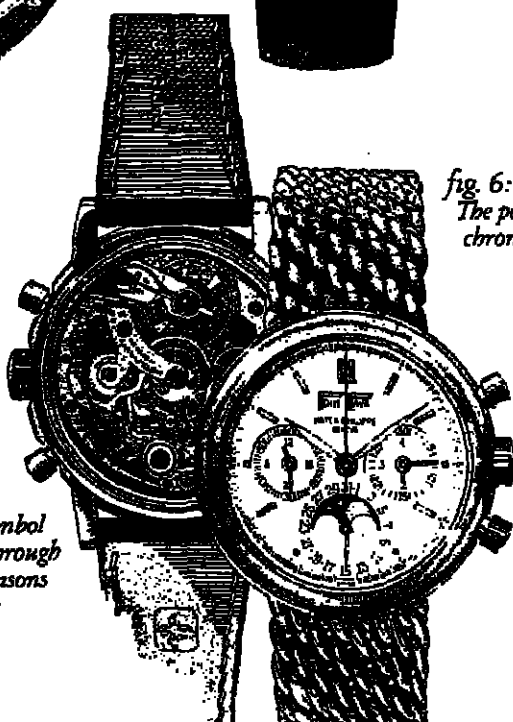


fig. 7: ...displaying the poetry of traditional hand-finishing.

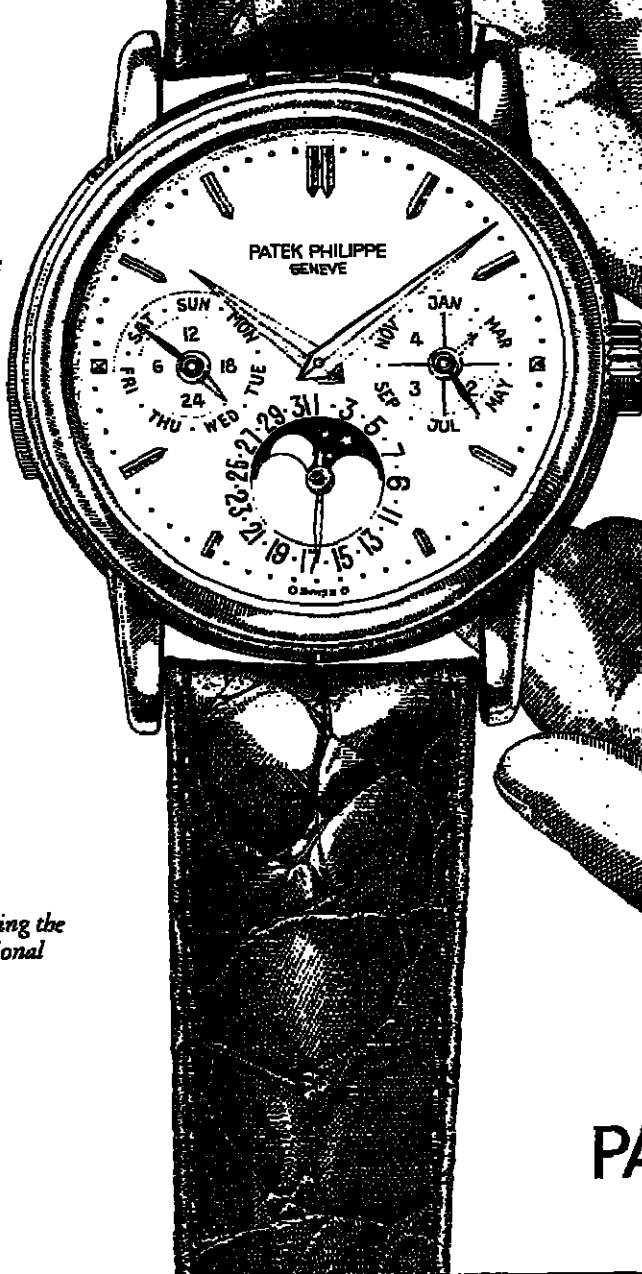


fig. 8: Ref. 3974. The confidence of a smoothly functioning perpetual calendar, and the pleasure of hearing the time, combined in one of Patek Philippe's most sophisticated wristwatches.

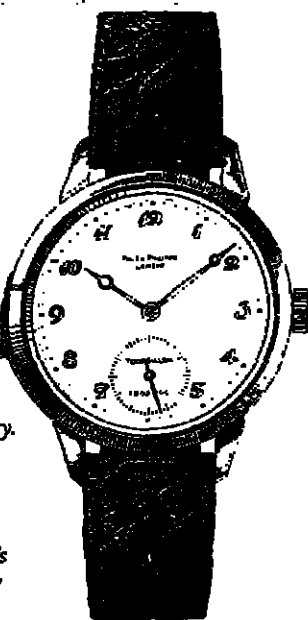


fig. 9: Ref. 3939. A minute-repeater which is also a rated chronometer. A tourbillon device cancels out the effects of gravity.

fig. 10: Ref. 3919. The gentleman's classic wristwatch. One of the many introductions to Patek Philippe's dimensions of time.



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INTERNATIONAL

Ivory Coast Moves To Kill Off Crime

Citizens Ask, Who Might Die In Planned Public Executions?

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Shattering a stillness that had been interrupted only by the scratchy strains of a Bob Marley tune echoing from a distant bar, the Ivorian police moved into the sprawling, moonlit maze of shacks that bordered a truck stop to make their latest strike against crime.

With their automatic weapons at the ready, shouting as they went, the officers managed within minutes to rouse every man from sleeping cargo loaders and mechanics to the women who serve them breakfast in their ramshackle cafés at dawn.

Despite countless protests of innocence, the police marched off with their groggy quarry: a single file of men, mostly immigrants, who would later prove guilty of nothing more than failing to carry a residence card.

Long-used tactics like these have done little to blunt the rise of crime in West Africa's most prosperous big city, where armed holdups have become an almost daily occurrence. So, in the midst of an election year, the authorities in Ivory Coast have introduced a new tactic to their campaign against crime: capital punishment.

"Everyone knows that Africans fear death," Justice Minister Faustin Kouame said in a recent radio interview in which he announced that to increase the effect of the new law, some violent criminals would be executed in public.

Some Ivorians, weary by crime, have expressed support for public executions. But for many others, who either do not endorse the policy or harbor mixed feelings about it, the measure has served to open a searching debate about confidence in the national leaders and the impartiality of justice in a country that only recently emerged from more than three decades of one-party rule.

For many Ivorians, particularly among the educated elite, the newly announced death penalty, like recent arrests of journalists for criticizing President Henri Konan-Bédié, reflect a disturbing authoritarian reflex they see in a leader who 17 months ago succeeded the

founding father of Ivory Coast, Félix Houphouët-Boigny.

If Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was a dictator who held power for 33 years, he was widely beloved for a smooth avuncular style that mixed firmness with generosity, marking a strong contrast with other African dictators of his generation.

The death penalty has always been on the books in the Ivory Coast, but it was never applied by Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, and few say they could imagine him allowing public executions.

"Under Houphouët, we were known as the country of peace and dialogue, and that is what set us apart," said Jean Hyacinthe, an electronics repairman in the downtown Plateau district. "Once leaders try to prove themselves too hard, they can put us on a course that cannot be easily reversed. One day you wake up, and your country is just as rough or rotten as Zaire or Nigeria."

For others, the anti-crime measures are merely the latest sign of a new cynicism creeping into public life as politicians who cut their teeth in the one-party era learn to manipulate issues as they brace for what are expected to be the country's first truly competitive national elections this fall.

Describing public executions as "something out of the Middle Ages," René Degni Segui, a law professor who is president of the Ivorian Human Rights League, said, "The first question one must ask is whether these measures were not taken for political reasons."

But for many ordinary citizens, before questions of moral principle or political style come practical concerns over the fairness of their country's institutions, from the police to the upper reaches of government.

Everyone from a traffic cop to a cabinet minister here is suspected of being subject to persuasion through the well-placed "gift," or bribe.

"The really bad bandits, the ones who are supposed to be doing 20 years in prison, always find their way out," said Faustin Kraidy, 29, a homemaker.

The flip side of letting the guilty go unpunished, many say, is the fear that the innocent will sometimes be found guilty.



Arabs protesting Monday the seizure by Israel of land on which they live in a tent city.

Peres Vows Not to Bend to UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, vowing to stand firm over land confiscation, said Monday that Arab states and Palestinians must learn to resolve disputes with Israel through dialogue rather than international pressure.

Speaking ahead of a UN Security Council debate on Israeli plans to confiscate land in Arab East Jerusalem, Mr. Peres said that if Israel bowed to the council or the Arab League, the peace process would stop because protests would supplant negotiations.

"Israel cannot capitulate before the Arab League and the Security Council," he told Israeli Radio.

The Arab League is considering holding a summit meeting on the planned seizure of 54 hectares (134 acres) to build housing, mostly for Jews, and an Israeli police station.

Israel's cabinet reaffirmed the confiscation Sunday but, faced with mounting Arab fury, said it had no intention of taking any more land in East Jerusalem for housing.

Arab states on Monday rejected the pledge to refrain from confiscating more Palestinian-owned land in Jerusalem, saying the 54-hectare seizure already had damaged peace efforts.

But Jordan, which signed a peace treaty with Israel in October, called the pledge from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin "a step in the right direction."

The secretary-general of the Arab League, Esmat Abdel-Meguid, said Monday in Cairo, "The confiscation of Palestinian land has stirred stormy reaction in the Arab world, and we cannot remain silent on such measures." (Reuters, AP)

Foes in Simpson Trial Irk Judge

Ito Chides Defense Lawyer and a Star Witness

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The judge in the O. J. Simpson trial snapped at the prosecution's star witness and a defense attorney on Monday as another week of testimony about DNA tests began.

Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito, who has become testy over the nastiness and sluggish pace of the trial, barked, "Wait, wait, wait, wait!" during the cross-examination of Robin Cotton, a scientist by Peter Neufeld, an attorney on Mr. Simpson's defense team.

"First of all, you can't talk at the same time," Judge Ito said. "Secondly, when I say wait, everybody stops, including you, Dr. Cotton, including you, Mr. Neufeld. You can't argue with the witness and the answer that she's given. You get to ask questions, you get to give answers, doctor. Proceed."

Last week, in a previous flash of frustration, the judge fined Mr. Neufeld and a prosecutor, George Clarke, \$250 each for making improper statements in front of the jury.

The trial week began Monday on a friendly note, with the judge and Mr. Neufeld congratulating a juror who caught a foul ball during a weekend outing to a Los Angeles Dodgers game.

The mood quickly soured, however, when Mr. Neufeld and Dr. Cotton started talking over each other during questioning about DNA test results on a blood stain found on the steering wheel of Mr. Simpson's Bronco. The defense contends that some unknown person contributed to the stain.

Judge Ito has repeatedly warned both sides in the trial not to talk at the same time because it makes it difficult for the court reporter to work.

The incident occurred as Mr. Simpson's defense team pressed a two-pronged attack on critical DNA evidence: challenging the odds of genetic matches and arguing that the odds are meaningless anyway because the evidence had been tampered with.

Dr. Cotton has testified it was all but certain that Mr. Simpson's blood was found at the crime scene. Whether it was left there by Mr. Simpson, however, is a key issue for the defense.

Mr. Simpson's attorneys have suggested that blood swatches were switched in the lab through error or malice, and that some mysterious person rubbed the blood of Mr. Simpson and Nicole Brown Simpson on the steering wheel of his Bronco.

Mr. Simpson, a former football star and actor, has pleaded not guilty to murdering Mrs. Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

Mr. Neufeld has said he expected to finish questioning Dr. Cotton quickly. Legal analysts said that the less time he spends questioning her the better.

"He's letting the prosecution's best witness stay up there longer and longer," said Laurie Levinson, a law professor at Loyola University. "Just because the witness testified for three days doesn't mean she has to be cross-examined for three days."

Saudis Close Foreign Schools

Crackdown Is Laid to Religious Police

The Associated Press

RIYADH — Saudi Arabian authorities have shut down more than 30 schools run by foreign missions in Riyadh, apparently because they were violating local laws, diplomats said Monday.

Some diplomats said they were waiting to hear from the Education Ministry on what terms the schools would be allowed to reopen.

The diplomats said some 10,000 expatriate children had been affected by the closures and many foreigners were planning to send their families home.

Work resumed in Saudi Arabia on Monday after a long holiday for the Muslim Feast of Sacrifice, which follows the annual pilgrimage, or Hajj, to Mecca, Islam's holiest shrine.

Hardest hit among the expatriate community were Indians, whose mission runs a school that has more than 5,000 students. It was supposed to reopen Monday but a notice on

the front gates said it would be shut indefinitely.

The school problem surfaced late last month when most African embassies started giving diplomatic cover to Pakistani expatriates to run institutions on their behalf.

The schools enrolled children of other nationalities from among the nearly 5 million expatriates living in Saudi Arabia and were being run on a commercial basis.

According to Education Ministry regulations, no embassy school can run classes beyond the ninth grade. Regulations also stipulate that classes should be completely segregated between boys and girls and that students should be taught Arabic and Islamic studies.

The schools are not allowed to enroll Saudi or other Muslim children. However, many of the Asian and African children are Muslim, but they include Christians among the Filipinos, Indians and Sri Lankans.

None of the schools had complied with these regulations in recent years, but until now the authorities had not cracked down.

The African and Asian schools had applied to operate under the Saudi Arabian International School system, like the American and British institutions. But the ministry never responded, diplomats said.

They believe the issue may have snowballed because of the involvement of the religious police, who believed that anti-Islamic activities were being conducted in the diplomatic schools, including proselytizing, which is banned in the conservative Islamic kingdom.

The problem seems to be confined to the foreign schools in Riyadh. No embassy-run institution in either Jeddah, on the west coast, or the Eastern Province on the Gulf, where large numbers of expatriates work, has been closed.

Riyadh is in the heart of Saudi Arabia and has a large number of "religious police," or *mudawana*, who enforce Saudi Arabia's Islamic law.

Chirac to Meet Kohl at Border On Thursday

Reuters

PARIS — President-elect Jacques Chirac will meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Thursday in the eastern French city of Strasbourg in a first foreign policy act symbolizing his commitment to French-German partnership.

Several sources said the two leaders would meet in the border city just a day after the conservative Mr. Chirac takes over from the outgoing Socialist president, François Mitterrand.

Mr. Chirac knows Mr. Kohl well from previous government and party contacts. There was no immediate official confirmation of the Strasbourg meeting, but a source close to Mr. Chirac said: "Indeed, President Chirac's first gesture will be to talk with Chancellor Kohl as soon as possible after taking office."



Mr. Kinkel commenting Monday on the failure of his Free Democrats to win any seats in the two state legislatures.

GERMANY: Greens to the Fore

Continued from Page 1

Social Democrats — have been wary of coalition with the left-leaning Greens, viewed by traditionalists as political loose cannons whose foreign policy, rooted in their one-time pacifism, favors a broad and vague European security arrangement over Bonn's longtime commitment to NATO.

The Greens' political platform, moreover, is based on the idea of levying special taxes to finance an ecologically sound reform of industry and transport based on conservation and new technology. The taxes would be raised on energy, fuel and waste disposal.

Since the Greens shed their radical wing in an internal power-struggle in 1991, however, the party, in alliance with a former East German pro-democracy group called Alliance 90, has cultivated a less radical image.

In a land where householders use three different kinds of color-coded garbage bins to help recycling and dispose of glass in three different containers, depending on the color of the glass, the advance of an environmentalist party is barely surprising.

While the Greens movement began on the fringes of politics, it is reckoned now to command a solid constituency depicted in various opinion surveys as young, wealthy and educated, with a higher proportion of women supporters than men.

The danger for the Free Democrats now is that their disastrous showing in local polls will enervate the party, undermine its leadership and leave it in a poor position at the next national elections in three years' time. That, according to some analysts, would give the Greens powerful influence as Germany's third national party.

"This was an earthquake of federal dimensions," said Reinier Priggen, a Greens politician in North Rhine-Westphalia, reflecting the argument that the trend toward the Greens cannot be ignored by the governing coalition in Bonn.

An influential newspaper, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, said

Monday that the vote showed that Germans as a whole wanted a "red-green coalition," or alliance of Social Democrats and Greens.

Since national elections in October, Chancellor Kohl's coalition with the Free Democrats has survived with only a 10-seat majority in the 672-member Bundestag. Even then, the Greens secured 49 seats compared with the Free Democrats' 47 seats.

The Free Democrats' chairman, Klaus Kinkel, who is also Germany's foreign minister, sought Monday dismissal talk that his leadership was under threat, declaring: "I have never considered resigning."

The provisional, official results showed that the Social Democrats' share of the vote in North Rhine-Westphalia had slipped from 50 percent to 46 percent. Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats increased their share from 36.7 percent to 37.7 percent.

The Free Democrats got 4 percent, down from 5.8 percent in 1990.

The voting in Bremen followed a similar pattern.

BLAST: China Unnerves Neighbors

Continued from Page 1

China has soared. The timing of other nuclear tests by China has also irked other nations. In June, just two weeks after President Bill Clinton renewed China's preferential trade status last year, China conducted a nuclear test.

The last test explosion was carried out Oct. 7.

The only nuclear powers permitted under the just-signed United Nations treaty would be the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China. Kazakhstan is in the process of dismantling its nuclear arsenal.

Other nations, such as India, South Africa and Israel, have nuclear weapons capability but do not admit to possessing nuclear weapons. China is believed to have the smallest arsenal of the declared nuclear powers, with 250 to 300 warheads.

India denounces Treaty of Asia, which has an extensive nuclear program that is not open to international inspection, emphatically rejected the renewed Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, denouncing Mon-

day it as "perpetuating nuclear discrimination," The New York Times reported from New Delhi.

"Essentially, the indefinite extension of the Nonproliferation Treaty means that the international community has accepted the institutionalization of nuclear double standards," an Indian government spokesman said. "This is conferring legitimacy on these double standards."

India wants all nuclear weapons to be destroyed and all nations with nuclear capability, such as the United States, Russia and Britain, to give up their arsenals.

Poachers in Zimbabwe Turn to Killing Lions

Agence France-Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Poachers in Zimbabwe killed at least 32 lions during the last year in a northern tourism district popular for its wildlife. The Herald newspaper reported Monday.

VIRUS: Death Toll Rising

Continued from Page 1

Kinshasa has reinforced roadblocks on the main highway from the Ebola outbreak zone and designated hospitals to isolate anyone who becomes sick.

The WHO message had been that basic precautions such as making medical personnel wear gowns, gloves and protective shoes — should contain the outbreak, but it appeared to have underestimated the number of infections that occurred before the epidemic hit the headlines a week ago.

The virus, for which there is no vaccine or cure, is spread through close contact with blood or bodily fluids and kills by causing uncontrollable bleeding. As many as 9 out of 10 people who contract the disease die.

Doctors in Zaire say that because of the size of Kikwit, 500 kilometers (300 miles) from the capital, the outbreak could prove more serious than a 1976 epidemic that killed several hundred people in a village in northern Zaire.

In Kinshasa, the Health Ministry ordered foreign journalists and TV crews who visited Kikwit to report to a clinic in the capital to start 28 days in quarantine.

At least 23 foreign journalists who went to Kikwit on Sunday were detained by Zairian soldiers at Kinshasa airport for more than an hour on their return.

A senior WHO official, Dr. Giorgio Tarrigiani, said the maximum incubation period for the virus, which kills through massive hemorrhaging of body tissue, was thought to be three weeks.

Another World Health Organization spokesman, Thomson Prentice, said the possible spread of the disease to Kinshasa would not represent an acceleration of the epidemic.

"It would not be a great surprise if one case or more than one case occurred in Kinshasa," he said.

But Joachim Kreysler, chief health adviser to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, said that given the dilapidated state of hospitals in Kinshasa, the virus could pose serious problems. (Reuters, AP)

SCANDALS: Corruption Retakes Spotlight in France

Continued from Page 1

agency, was given six more months in jail than the prosecution had asked for at the end of his trial two months ago in the northern city of Valenciennes.

The charge was that Mr. Tapie had offered bribes to players of the Valenciennes soccer team to take it easy in a match two years ago against the team he owned, Olympique de Marseille, so that his players could have their energies for a championship match the following week.

The former general manager of Olympique Marseille, Jean-Marie Bernès, received a two-year suspended sentence and a 5,000 franc fine after admitting that he had offered bribes to the game at the express orders of Mr. Tapie, who denied being at the game in question.

He was 160 kilometers (100 miles) away in Paris talking with a Socialist legislator and his aide, Mr. Tapie insisted at first. But after the lawmaker's aide broke down on the stand and said that, counter to her earlier testimony, she and her boss had never seen Mr. Tapie in Paris that day, the former housing minister confessed, "I lied, but I lied in good faith."

Mr. Tapie's lawyers have until May 26 to appeal. He was declared bankrupt in December after facing other charges of embezzlement and tax evasion.

"Now that they know they are immune, they are capable of anything," Mr. Tapie said in his judges on Monday, but he did not reveal whether he would fight the sentence.

Mr. Chirac and Lionel Jospin, his Socialist opponent in the presidential elections this spring, both pledged to main-

tain the independence of the French judiciary, whose investigations uncovered the illicit ways all French political parties had used for decades to come up with money, in the absence of a law regulating party finances.

■ **Ex-Blood Bank Chief Free**
Michel Garretta, the former head of France's national blood bank, who was jailed for distributing AIDS-tainted blood products, has been released on parole, Reuters reported Monday from Paris, quoting a spokeswoman for La Santé prison.

Mr. Garretta was freed automatically for good behavior after serving 30 months, more than half his four-year sentence imposed in 1992 for fraud and criminal negligence in the country's worst modern public health scandal.

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EUROPE

Killing Sets Off a Wild Run for a Seat in Russia's Duma

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

KASHIRA, Russia — America has the O. J. Simpson trial, but for sheer entertainment in Russia, it was hard to top the election in the 107th District, southeast of Moscow, to fill a vacant seat in Parliament.

This was the election that had it all: murders, sex appeal, chilling televised threats, fascists, Communists, outlandish promises and even a popular former cosmonaut.

All the 107th District lacked, alas, was a genuine democratic candidate.

"We're not really sure what a democrat is any more," said Nikolai, 44, a local policeman who expressed the general bewilderment. "We get all mixed up because there are so many different parties, and we have no idea who does what."

The genesis of Sunday's election was a murder. Actually, two. Sergei Skorochkin, who won the district's seat in 1993 to the Duma, Russia's lower house of Parliament, killed a local businessman last year. Mr. Skorochkin, a liquor

manufacturer, said he shot the man in self-defense, and in any event he claimed immunity from prosecution as a member of Parliament.

Then, in what seemed a revenge killing, Mr. Skorochkin was kidnapped and shot through the head in February. Russian newspapers portrayed it as a mafia-style execution.

The resulting open seat was a dubious prize; the winner will serve only until December, when new elections are scheduled. Nonetheless, the chance to win a seat in the Duma drew 11 candidates, most of whom do not live in the district. Perhaps a third of the 525,000 possible voters turned up to cast ballots.

The most notorious candidate was Alexei Vedenkin, 30, who once was jailed on charges of counterfeiting and extortion. He has a fondness for founding political parties whose emblems bear a swastika and a profile of Hitler.

Early this year, he threatened on national television to kill Sergei A. Kovalev, the human-rights commissioner, for criticizing the Kremlin's war in Chechnya. In the resulting uproar, Mr. Vedenkin was arrested and charged with threatening murder. Then he declared his candidacy

for the Duma — a job, political analysts noted, that would give him immunity from prosecution.

If Mr. Vedenkin was the Beast of the race, its Beauty was Yelena Mavrodi, 24, a svelte former model and the wife of a famous Moscow speculator. Sergei Mavrodi caused an uproar last summer when the huge investment fund he headed went belly up, bankrupting millions of Russians.

Officials called him a swindler and under threat of prosecution, Mr. Mavrodi ran for the Duma — for another seat left vacant by a lawmaker's murder. He won, thereby gaining immunity.

It was rare, but when Yelena Mavrodi appeared in public, wrapped in mink and transported by a white Mercedes-Benz, she was flanked by bodyguards and a spiritual adviser.

Then there was Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav Terekhov, a militant nationalist and anti-Semite who led an assault in connection with the uprising against President Boris N. Yeltsin in October 1993. He was jailed and investigated for the death of a bystander killed by a stray bullet.

The other candidates included Valentin Minakov, a top deputy of the nationalist politician

Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, and a couple of lesser known extremists of nationalist and Communist persuasion who favored closing down the free press, reconstituting the Russian empire and cracking down on criminals and homosexuals.

Perhaps the only local contender who appeared to have some support was Nikolai Lopukhov, 25, the owner of a consumer goods store. His campaign technique was concrete: he offered to give away 20 televisions and a car to winners of a lottery open to anyone who voted.

In the end, however, the winner was Gherman Titov, a former cosmonaut who was the first person to fly in space for more than 24 hours. General Titov, who was named a Hero of the Soviet Union, made a two-day space flight in August 1961, less than four months after Yuri Gagarin became the first human in space.

General Titov, 60, running as an independent, won only 8.5 percent of the approximately 229,000 votes cast, but that proved enough. The electoral commission said Monday that he finished ahead of Mikhail Guberman, the director of a textile company, and that Yelena Mavrodi was third.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

EU and Morocco Open Fish Talks

BRUSSELS — The European Union and Morocco started a fourth round of talks Monday to try to conclude a new fisheries agreement, as tension mounted among idle Spanish fishermen, an EU official said.

One fisherman was hurt Friday when about 150 Spanish fishermen clashed with police as they tried to block imports of Moroccan fish at the port of Almeria in southern Spain.

The Spanish fleet, which was forced to leave Moroccan fishing grounds after an EU-Morocco fisheries accord expired at the end of April, held 650 of the 730 licenses for catching sardines, octopus and hake in Morocco's rich fishing grounds.

The EU external trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, pledged last week that the European Union would do its utmost to get a good fishing deal for Spain.

"I assure you the EU understands the enormous importance of this issue to Spain and will do its absolute maximum to achieve a result which is in the interests of Spain and the interests of the EU as a whole," Sir Leon said in Madrid.

The Moroccan agreement is the EU's most important foreign fisheries deal, providing a livelihood for 28,000 fishermen and fish processors in southern Spain, the Canary Islands and Portugal. In exchange for fishing rights, the EU paid Morocco about \$130 million a year under the previous three-year agreement. (Reuters)

Italy Concedes Immigrant Problem

ROME — Defense Minister Domenico Corcione, responding to German criticism, said Monday that Italy was having problems stopping illegal immigrants entering Europe along its eastern shores.

He was quoted by Italian news agencies as saying at a Western European Union meeting in Lisbon, "We cannot deny that there is a problem with our borders being violated." The German interior minister, Manfred Kanther, told a newspaper that Italy was disregarding the spirit of the Schengen accord by letting hundreds of illegal immigrants into the European Union daily.

Mr. Corcione said the Interior Ministry's request for troops to help local police patrol the southeastern Adriatic coast "confirms the problem exists." About 700 troops arrived in the southern Puglia region Wednesday to help stop a steady stream of Albanians, Turkish Kurds and refugees from the former Yugoslavia who have been entering Italy in small boats from Albania. (Reuters)

Extension Is Urged on EU Parley

LONDON — A planned 1996 conference on the shape of the European Union should be extended by one or two years to allow difficult issues to be thrashed out fully, the European Policy Forum, an independent, pro-European British research institute, said Monday.

The group rejected two possible outcomes of the inter-governmental conference — agreement on a stripped-down agenda, or a leap forward by a core of countries — as illusory and dangerous. In a report, the forum said a solution would be to delay the start of the conference to allow proper preparations in hope of reaching a conclusion in late 1997 or 1998. (Reuters)

Sex Wars in the British Military

LONDON — The war of the sexes hit the British military on two fronts Monday when four homosexuals challenged its ban on homosexuals and the Defense Ministry admitted it had unlawfully treated women worse than men.

In a test case brought by three former servicewomen, the Defense Ministry admitted liability after it paid women who took early retirement from the army less than it had paid men. The ministry settled out of court. An army spokesman said he did not know how much the three women had been awarded. Separately, three gay men and one woman dismissed from the armed forces went to the High Court to challenge Britain's ban on homosexuals serving in the military. The four claimed the ministry had violated their rights under European equality laws by contending that homosexuality is "incompatible with military service."

Gay activists argue that several other NATO member countries allow homosexuals to serve without problems, although recent changes in U.S. law have provoked anger on both sides. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

STRASBOURG — European Union meeting on the sidelines of the European Parliament session. Growth projections for 1995-96 to be presented and proposals for financial support for Ukraine to be discussed.

BRUSSELS — European Monetary Committee discusses Commission report of excessive deficits of the EU members.

LUXEMBOURG — President Mary Robinson of Ireland visits the Court of Auditors, European Court of Justice and the European Investment Bank.

LONDON — The EU president, Jacques Santer, meets with Prime Minister John Major of Britain and addresses the Confederation of British Industry. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Belarus Votes for Closer Ties To Moscow

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Voters in the former Soviet republic of Belarus, which halfheartedly claimed its independence with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, have signaled a strong desire to return to Moscow's orbit.

Officials in Minsk, the Belarus capital, said Monday that 82 percent of the voters backed a referendum question Sunday put forward by President Alexander Lukashenko to tighten economic ties to Russia, while 83 percent supported restoring Russian as an official language, along with Belarusian.

Mr. Lukashenko, a former state collective farm director, said he would use voter approval of the referendums as a mandate to move toward political reintegration with Russia.

Voters also overwhelmingly approved a referendum question that would restore symbols similar to those used in the Soviet era. Elections were held for a new Parliament as well but only a handful of races were decided Sunday because most people only voted for the referendum questions.

Across the former Soviet Union, a nostalgia for the stability of the Soviet era is growing, fueled by nearly four years of economic and political uncertainties.

Nowhere is that nostalgia stronger than in Belarus, which unlike many former Soviet republics had never, until 1991, been an independent nation.

After the Soviet collapse, Belarus went through a brief period of pro-independence and pro-democracy euphoria as in many former republics. But that period vanished swiftly as the reality of severed links with Moscow and the economic chaos it unleashed hit. The country has barely moved forward on free-market reforms.

Mr. Lukashenko was elected president in 1994, promising rapid economic reintegration with Russia, an end to price increases and a halt to fledgling efforts at privatization. He had demanded Sunday's referendums, which also included a proposal that would allow him to dissolve Parliament if it violated the constitution.

"The president is very pleased that his policies coincide with the view of the people," said Vladimir Zanulin, a spokesman for the president. "He will make public his plans for the future very soon."

Body of U.S. Aide In Chechnya Is Believed Found

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The body of a man reported to be Frederick C. Cuny, the American disaster relief expert who disappeared last month while on an emergency mission to Chechnya, was found in a village south of Grozny, officials said Monday.

There has been no official confirmation that the body is that of the 6-foot-6-inch (1.98-meter) Mr. Cuny and there may not be for several days, U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow said. But because of his unusual height — particularly in that region, officials with knowledge of the case said — it seemed unlikely that the victim was anyone else.

The body, discovered by boys in a settlement near the town of Shali, had two bullet holes in the head. The body will be taken to Ingushetia, which borders Chechnya, on Tuesday so that it can be identified.



A Sarajevo clearing land near where a woman was killed earlier Monday by snipers.

Peacekeepers Ordered to Stay Low

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations troops in Sarajevo have been ordered not to risk casualties in clashes with Bosnia's warring sides while UN chiefs review the mission's future, peacekeeping sources said Monday.

They said that Major General Hervé Gobillard, the French commander of the UN force in the city, had told his officers: "I don't want to accept any more casualties. Under no circum-

stances will we engage either warring party" in any way that might jeopardize peacekeepers. Unprovoked attacks in Sarajevo have resulted in the killing of one Ukrainian and two French soldiers.

The shootings, growing Serbian restrictions on UN operations in the city and a refusal by the UN mission chief, Yasushi Akashi, to enlist NATO help prompted military commanders to demand a review of their mandate.

UN sources said recommendations for change were under discussion and would be sent to the Security Council later this week. Until a new mandate is announced, the mainly French UN force in the Bosnian capital apparently will do nothing to cause a confrontation.

The French have stopped trying to prevent the rebel Serbs from removing weapons that have been impounded in UN arms dumps.

Croatian Serb Sees Gain in Army's Loss It Rules Out Talks, He Says

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

KNIN, Croatia — Milan Martić, president of a self-declared Serbian republic in Croatia, says that Zagreb's recent success in recapturing territory from the separatist Serbs will ultimately help nationalists like himself fight off moderates in his government who believe in negotiation.

"It can only enlighten the Serbs who had hoped we could make deals with the Croats," he said. "Now we know the only option is to have our own state."

A weekend interview with Mr. Martić, the leader of the so-called republic of Krajina, and comments by Croatian Serbs in Knin, the self-declared capital of that region, illustrate how shocked the Serbs were to lose a major battle, their first big defeat for Serbs since Yugoslavia's wars of secession began in 1991.

"We have no future," said one woman, who reported that many better-educated Croatian Serbs had left Knin for Belgrade since the Croatian attack was begun May 1.

"This place has always been grim," said a senior Canadian United Nations peacekeeper, describing the desolate town that for centuries has been an outpost for the Venetian, Napoleonic and Ottoman empires, "but now they're even grimmer than grim."

Breakaway Krajina was formed by rebel Serbs out of three chunks of Croatian territory. A major part is a barren collection of rocks and arid valleys inland from Croatia's Adriatic coast, another is an oil-rich patch bordering Serbia, and the third a 200-square-mile (516-square-kilometer) triangle in north-central Croatia. Together the three pieces constituted 27 percent of Croatia.

But 7,200 Croatian Army regulars, backed by tanks, fighter planes and artillery, recaptured the smallest chunk, reducing the Serbian-held area to 24 percent, in only two days.

Mr. Martić responded to this trouncing by ordering an attack

on Zagreb with Orkan rockets. Among the targets hit were the Zagreb Children's Hospital and a rehearsal hall near the national theater, where a foreign ballet troupe was practicing. The attacks over two days killed six people and wounded 200, including 21 dancers.

In the interview, Mr. Martić, 41, a former traffic policeman, said he felt justified in ordering the rocketing because he was aiming at military installations. "I am very sorry if civilian targets were hit because our aim was to hit military targets," he said.

"But this was only a warning," Mr. Martić insisted. "If something happens in the future, we will not only hit military targets with our rockets but launch infantry attacks at towns that were Serbian before — like Karlovac and Osijek."

In addition, he stressed that the Orkan attack was a mild response to the invasion. His forces also possess a more powerful weapons system, known as Luna, a smaller version of the Scud missile system used by Iraq during the Gulf War.

In the interview, Mr. Martić ruled out any more direct talks with Zagreb unless it gave up the recently recaptured enclave. He also rejected the deployment of United Nations troops on the border of his territory with Serbia and Serbian-held Bosnia.

UN military officers have predicted an offensive by Croatian and Bosnian Serbs to widen a corridor around the Bosnian Serb-controlled town of Brcko, which both groups of Serbs rely on for supplies from rump Yugoslavia, which consists of Serbia and Montenegro.

Serbian General Resigns

The chief of the rebel Serbian armed forces in Croatia has resigned after the defeat of his troops this month in a section of Krajina, Reuters reported. General Milan Celekic asked Mr. Martić to "relieve him of his duties" because his promise "that not one centimeter of territory would not be lost was not upheld."

Western Europe Looks to Southern Flank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Member states of the Western European Union agreed Monday to give the body some military muscle, but failed to mask differences over the future shape of European security.

The organization, which is seen by some as a future defense wing of the European Union, endorsed a plan to create a group to coordinate military operations in the Mediterranean, a situation center and an intelligence wing.

But a debate over earmarking troops for WEU operations and paying for improving the organization's structure revealed sharp differences over the effort

to create a common European security architecture.

The issue promises to dominate a review next year of the course of European integration in the wake of the Maastricht treaty, a review that is shaping up as a battle between advocates and opponents of a more federal Europe.

France, Italy, Portugal and Spain agreed to create two new military forces for the WEU. The units would coordinate land and sea operations on Europe's southern flank.

Britain declined to agree to the plan until the text was changed to make it clear that the forces would also be made

available to NATO and were not to be used by non-WEU members.

A final statement noted that the forces "would be answerable to WEU" but could be "likewise employed in the framework of NATO, so as to strengthen the European pillar of the alliance."

Britain and several other European members of NATO,

stressing the cost of defense to national budgets, are adamant that any future European security mechanisms complement NATO activities.

The plan addresses concerns in the southern states of the European Union about the instability posed by Islamic fundamentalism in North Africa, notably in Algeria.

(Reuters, AFP)

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Who Needs Car Wars?

In a furious exchange of threats, the United States and Japan have brought their long quarrel over automobiles to a new level of mutual exasperation. The Americans say they are going to punish the Japanese for running a largely closed market in car parts by imposing high tariffs on some of the Japanese goods coming into America — probably expensive cars. The Japanese reply that the high tariffs would violate international trade agreements, and they will appeal to the new World Trade Organization. To that, Washington says that it, too, will go to the WTO, with a broad complaint that the structure of the Japanese auto market makes it almost impossible for outsiders to compete.

What are we supposed to think about all this? The first American complaint, about replacement parts, is by all accounts well founded. It is a highly protected market. But the Japanese are right in charging that unilateral sanctions by the United States would be illegal. Why is the United States employing an illegal weapon? Because Congress likes sanctions and keeps pressing the administration to use them.

As for the broad American charge that the Japanese market is deliberately run in ways hostile to imports, it is true in general. But that kind of industrial and social organization may not violate any specific

rules in the international agreements. It is quite possible that the WTO might rule that it has no jurisdiction. That is another reason why the Clinton administration is relying on the sanctions. They make legal difficulties, but they tend to get the attention of the Japanese, who have been struggling off the U.S. complaints for years.

The Japanese government should consider that Bill Clinton has pushed open trade bills consistently and courageously, at the cost of dividing his own party, and that he now needs to demonstrate that America's open trade policy pays off. Japan, which benefits from this policy more than any other country, would be uncharacteristically obtuse to stiff him with an election year ahead. But the Clinton administration needs to acknowledge that the American automobile companies have only recently begun to make a serious effort to sell cars in Japan — and some of the practices of which they now complain, like the tight relations between factories and dealers, were standard in America until a few years ago.

Let us hope that the two governments keep talking seriously while the legal processes grind along. Neither side has an entirely compelling case, and the outlines of a decent compromise are visible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Rushing to Jerusalem

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, and House Speaker Newt Gingrich have managed a rare feat in the contentious Middle East — uniting the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization against their efforts to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The legislation introduced by the two Republicans would rush ahead of a second round of peace talks beginning next year that is supposed to address Jerusalem's status. Israeli and Palestinian leaders understandably see this legislative intervention as ill-timed and a threat to the already wounded peace talks. Fortunately, the Clinton administration is alert to the danger. Similar legislation to move the embassy was vetoed by Ronald Reagan in 1984.

Israel, which considers Jerusalem its capital, cannot formally oppose the Republican bills, but Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, on a visit to Washington last week, made plain his view that raising the embassy issue now embarrassed his government and primarily served the interests of Israel's hawkish opposition party, Likud.

The Palestinians, despite Israel's insistence that Jerusalem will forever remain unified, envision the old eastern part of the city as the capital of a hoped-for Palestinian state. As part of the Oslo peace agreements, Israel agreed to begin formal discussions on Jerusalem's status starting in 1996. Meanwhile, Mr. Rabin's government has stirred up controversy of its own over Jerusalem by seizing two tracts of Palestinian land in and around the city. The PLO and its Arab allies accuse Israel of preempting next year's status discussions by creating new realities of ownership on the ground.

On Friday, France brought the land seizures issue before the United Nations Security Council. Israel feels that it is within its rights affirming Jewish sovereignty over the whole city but says it intends to take no more land for housing in Jerusalem without first negotiating with the Palestinians.

Real progress toward Middle East peace has come not in international organizations but in direct talks between the parties concerned. The right forum for sorting out all issues related to Jerusalem is next year's talks between Israel and the PLO. Both sides wisely agreed to Oslo to defer the most sensitive issues to a later stage of the peace process. No issue is more sensitive to both than Jerusalem.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hunger and the Bank

One out of every eight people in the world — some 750 million of them — is going hungry amid an abundant worldwide supply of food. That number is slowly declining, but even by the year 2010 more than 600 million are likely still to be suffering from severe hunger, unless more can be done to prevent it.

The World Bank, the largest and most influential of the international development agencies, recently brought out a strategy statement on reducing poverty and hunger. It was the result of much conversation between the bank and some of its critics. The most common charge was that the bank paid too much attention to abstractions of macroeconomics and not enough to what was happening in the villages and urban slums of the Third World. This reconsideration of fundamental strategy was begun under the leadership of the bank's late president, Lewis Preston. It will be up to his successor, James D. Wolfensohn, who takes office next month, to carry out the job.

The bank firmly and properly defended the proposition that economic growth is essential and that without steady growth little can be done for the poor and hungry. But it acknowledged that growth alone will not eliminate chronic hunger. All over the aid agencies have learned a lot of the years about what works, and the bank emphasized the need for at least rudimentary health care and access to education — specifically, nutritional education. People need clean drinking water, and they need basic social services including family planning information. The countries making the most rapid progress against hunger are those that have managed to provide both economic growth and social services.

Most of those countries are in East Asia. In 1970 a half-billion people there suffered greatly from hunger. By 2010, if the region stays on track, the number will be down to about 70 million. With good policy, even poor countries can make rapid progress in diminishing hunger. One outstanding example is Indonesia,

where the average income is about \$700 a year. In contrast, malnutrition is rising rapidly in sub-Saharan Africa. Fewer than 100 million people went hungry there in 1970, but, according to one projection, that number will have tripled by 2010.

That brings up a point with which the bank can deal only obliquely. The bank is run by governments and generally works through governments, and it can hardly be expected to plunge into every country's internal politics or philosophy. So its strategy for eliminating hunger has little to say about the distribution of income, which is shockingly unequal in much of Africa and nearly all of Latin America. This is relevant to the condition of poor people, although not something the bank itself can take on in a frontal or comprehensive way.

Reducing massive, chronic hunger is central to the bank's work, and over the coming decade the bank's effectiveness can be fairly judged by its success in pulling down those ominous numbers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Chirac: Talk and Action

It is no secret that Jacques Chirac's election as president of France met with an unenthusiastic response in Bonn — the Kohl government would have preferred Jacques Delors or even Edouard Balladur, both far more committed to European integration than the apparently nationalist-minded Mr. Chirac. Yet the fall of the Iron Curtain and the reunification of Germany have effectively moved the center of gravity in Europe farther east, and Mr. Chirac will have to live with that fact. In practice, his policies inevitably will be based on close cooperation with Bonn and further European integration but, if only for domestic political considerations, he may continue to pay lip service to the old Gaullist ideal of France as a great power.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Liberation or Defeat for Germany? Both, of Course

By William Pfaff

PARIS — These have been difficult days for Germans, determined to celebrate the Allies' victory over their own armies in World War II, and to consider that defeat as their own national liberation — which objectively it was, but subjectively was not.

Germany's representatives, and even German soldiers, were present at some Allied celebrations of V-E Day, as in London and Paris, but inconspicuously so. The Germans' own observance of Germany's victory/defeat was controversial from the start because the government invited to the main ceremony in Berlin on Monday afternoon only representatives of the Allies' great powers.

Left out were such significant victims as Poland, which lost out not only to Germany but to Germany's onetime ally, the Soviet Union, which after V-E Day imposed more than 40 years of its own ideological despotism upon the Poles.

Part of the German V-E Day observance in Berlin was reopening the restored Grand Synagogue in that city. Three days before, another synagogue, in Lübeck, had been set afire by a criminal attack, and more than a hundred graves of Nazi victims in Berlin itself were profaned.

The intellectual class has for many months carried on the old debate over Germany's historical responsibility for the atrocities of Nazism. They draw from that debate over the military and security policies permissible to Germany today.

The first part of the argument has seen conservative historians contend that while Hitler and his followers were undoubtedly responsible for aggression against Germa-

ny's neighbors and for Germany's genocidal attack upon Europe's Jews, and against all the other groups deemed by Nazi eugenics to be "unworthy to live," the precedent for this kind of mass slaughter of civilian populations was provided by Stalin's purges of the late 1930s.

They draw attention to the deportations and German sufferings that followed V-E Day. Their contention is that Hitler merely initiated Stalin in installing barbarism of this kind in Europe. It would seem, as explanation, a very bad one, and certainly no excuse. It would exculpate Hitler merely from having been an original thinker.

The second part of the argument concerns whether the experience of Nazism has disqualified Germany from ever again having an independent foreign policy to defend German national interests. This time the argument originates on the left, rather than the right, and suggests that any conception of German national interest, not to speak of a German national security interest distinct from that of the European Union or NATO, amounts to an encouragement of neo-Nazi influences in united Germany, or at best of an unhealthy neonationalism.

That Germany has no independent national interests would seem a highly sentimental idea, and in practice an incitement to such neo-Nazi tendencies as already exist. The argument would suppress recognition of the reality that Germany obviously, and necessarily, has interests,

which, while they may not always be identical with those of Germany's neighbors or allies, need not be hostile to them.

A certain utopianism, which may be equated with escapism, has existed on the German left since the war, and certainly since the 1960s when the Vietnam War brought to an end the period when the German left looked to the United States as a model of democratic society.

The events of the late 1960s created not only the high-minded ecological and anti-nuclear and pacifist movements in Germany but also the terrorist bands of the 1970s, convinced that any conservative development in Germany implied a return of Nazism, which had to be resisted at any cost.

Such ideas remain an unresolved influence on German politics. What in other countries would be taken as a realistic and responsible conservative political position can find itself attacked in Germany as leading encouragement to neo-Nazism. The most recent "historians' debate" produced appeals by conservative scholars and commentators for a "normal" German nationalism. Critics saw this as undemocratic and dangerous.

The public controversy has also seen V-E Day presented in terms of Soviet conquest, rape and pillage, deportations, exactions and the imposition of totalitarian Communist government in East Germany. It is true. V-E Day undoubtedly was followed by all that.

V-E Day also constituted an indispensable defeat for German arms, crushing the Nazi government and party, giving victory to the Allies and creating conditions in

which West Germany could become an exemplary democracy and the European Community could be created.

This all went together. The reason it all went together is that Germany itself had compelled the Western democracies, against their will, to join themselves with Germany's great victim in the east, the former German ally that Germany attacked in June 1941, Stalinist Russia, in order to save themselves from Germany's aggression and from Nazism's geopolitical and racialist ambitions.

Surely it all has to be understood as a nexus of interacting events, tragic in its consequences for all, but over and done with now. It is part of the past, but it is also fact. It is historical fact for which the generations now politically mature bear no responsibility, and for which they deserve neither blame nor credit.

It is the common past: German, Russian, British, French, Polish, Czech, American — part of the past of all those who took part in these terrible events. The challenge today is to take this past seriously, learn from it, but to take it in its totality. Germany reaped in 1945 what it had sown from 1938 to 1944. Europe and America after 1945 took the consequences of what had been going on since 1918 in Russia and since 1914 in Germany.

We now deal with the consequences of 1945-1989. It is reassuring, in looking beyond 1995 to the new century, that in a Forsyth of the German young, from 14 to 21, 79 percent see V-E Day as a liberation — as indeed it was.

International Herald Tribune.

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From Middle East Arms Control Talks, Some Pointers for East Asia

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — Far north of the

Middle East, and well hidden behind a veil of secrecy, the Arms Control and Regional Security part of the Middle East peace talks will convene in Helsinki on May 29. Known by its initials as ACRS, this virtually unreported feature of the peace process has already achieved a great deal. For that reason, some people in Arab countries and in Israel are anxious to bring it to a halt.

Egyptian officials portray the Helsinki meeting as "make or break." But now that Egypt has backed away from blocking indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Helsinki, a name firmly attached to the landmark agreement in 1985 on European security, is likely to be associated with yet another success in the arms control field.

For those in Asia who claim

that they have little to learn from other people's arms control arrangements, the gathering in Helsinki is a challenge to do better. Senior officials from 18 Asia-Pacific nations will meet in Brussels early next week to discuss an agenda for a ministerial-level conference on regional security problems later in the year take note!

The ACRS negotiations have demonstrated that innovative arms control can take place beyond the Euro-Atlantic world. Its first clever decision was to accept an à la carte approach, allowing states to join the process as they see fit. As a result, there has been little haggling about membership questions of the kind that have bedeviled East Asian arms control.

Another imaginative move was

to obtain the services of "mentors" — Europeans and North Americans willing to sponsor parts of the ACRS process and even to open European arms control events, such as military exercises, to outsiders to show how the procedure is carried out.

Canadians took on responsibility for teaching maritime confidence-building techniques for which ACRS participants adopted the best practices from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Canadian effort, which initially made rapid progress, is on hold because some parties were deliberately sabotaging the process. Yet discussions continue on how to apply an Incidents at Sea agreement and develop cooperation in international search and rescue.

Other measures have been agreed upon, including exchange of biographical details of senior officers and the structure of defense establishments. Some military industry sites have been opened for multilateral inspections. There was even one occasion when Egyptians visited a declared Israeli nuclear site.

A regional communication center is to be set up in Amman, with sub-offices in Qatar and Tunis. Pre-notification of major military exercises has been agreed to. Russia has been instrumental in helping to create a data base that will eventually be run from the Middle East with computer terminals around the region.

Middle East participants are

quick to note the advantages of such arrangements, especially since there were so few channels until recently for detailed exchanges between decision makers.

One of the virtues of the ACRS process has been the way in which conditions of countries have shifted in the Middle East. On a number of issues, some small Gulf states have sought closer relations with Israel. Many Arab participants saw the process as a way of restricting Egyptian dominance of the Arab world. It seems that confidence is built in unexpected ways once arms control gets under way.

Of course, there is much more to be done. There has been little discussion of verification measures, largely because Israel is the only state in the region with its own satellites and sees no reason to help take steps that would reduce this advantage. It also resists any consideration of nuclear weapons until the wider Middle East negotiations make more progress and other states such as Iran and Syria are drawn into the process.

Sometimes the blockade comes from unexpected sources, for example when the United States resisted proposals that would restrict the operations of its Sixth Fleet in the region.

One important lesson from the ACRS talks is that while arms control can help build a better atmosphere of confidence for the Middle East peace negotiations, it cannot move much further ahead of the wider political détente. The current fragility of the ACRS process reflects concerns about possible collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian talks.

Still, the ACRS channel shows that arms control and Euro-Atlantic experience in this area are not culturally specific phenomena. Like science and technology, they can be applied to other regions.

Countries in East Asia appear all the more myopic when their officials resist not only the recent evidence of confidence-building agreements along the Chinese-Indian frontier but also the more far-reaching successes in the Middle East. Perhaps such new European efforts as the European Council for Security Cooperation in Asia-Pacific, which meets in Bonn this Wednesday, can help export some of the ACRS lessons to East Asia.

So far, East Asian nations seem content to go through the motions of regional arms control. But as rapid growth of their economies leads to military modernization while territorial and other disputes remain unresolved, a serious effort is becoming more urgent. If they remain reluctant to listen to Europeans, perhaps they might pay more attention to lessons from the Middle East.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Program. He contributed this comment to the New York Times.

Playing Politics With Jerusalem Hurts Peace Chances

By Akiva Eldar

WASHINGTON — Thirteen

embassies abandoned Jerusalem 15 years ago as a result of a law that proclaimed the city Israel's eternal, undivided capital. Thus, that legislation, championed by right-wing politicians, backfired as many predicted, weakening Jerusalem's status as Israel's legitimate capital.

Today an unholy alliance between the same right-wing Israeli politicians and vote-seeking American politicians is cynically manipulating the emotionally charged issue. Last week Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader and front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, and Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, introduced legislation calling for transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

They saved this manipulative announcement for the national conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

For Jews, Jerusalem is motherhood and apple pie. Recognition of a united Jerusalem as the capital has been a pillar of the American Jewish community's political agenda. Thus, while many in the leadership of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the Israeli government know that this move is fraught with danger, their hands are pretty much tied.

No U.S. administration has formally recognized Jerusalem as the capital. This has not stopped presidents from visiting it and speaking in the Knesset. Every body has been able to live with

this creeping recognition of Jerusalem as the capital — everybody but Mr. Dole, who is too pressed for time to wait.

He has not exactly championed the Jewish community's Israel agenda. His greatest contribution during his long political career was a 1990 initiative to cut 5 percent of aid to Israel.

Where was he in the years when it was possible to relocate the embassy without endangering the nonexistent prospects for peace?

On Sept. 13, 1993, with the signing of the Declaration of Principles, Congress witnessed the first step toward ending the long conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. The agreement included a commitment to postpone discus-

sions on Jerusalem to negotiations scheduled to start in May 1996.

Until these talks take place, it is counterproductive to change diplomatic facts on the ground by building a chancery in Jerusalem.

For presidential wannabes this issue is irrelevant. For me, a Jerusalemite, it is all too relevant. Some of my closest friends fought and died for a united Jerusalem. As residents of the city, we Israelis struggle to find the proper balance between Jews and Arabs, secular and religious Jews, the right and the left.

Israeli politicians' actions are more than enough to erode our efforts to maintain peaceful coexistence among all the inhabitants. Jerusalem does not need politicians in Washington to further disturb this delicate balance.

At a critical moment when Israel is trying to build a new relationship with the Palestinians and the rest of the Arab world, this political expediency surely will embarrass Israel's Arab partners.

Because of the Dole-Gingrich maneuver (which right-wing American Jews applaud), Yasser Arafat, King Hussein of Jordan and King Hassan of Morocco find themselves collaborators in a "plot" to rob the Arabs of any rights to Jerusalem.

Many Israelis strive to foster unity in the real Jerusalem. Mr. Dole grandstands for American Jews who live in a metaphysical Jerusalem. The Dole-Gingrich gambit is likely to backfire in ways that will alienate the true friends of Jerusalem.

The writer is Washington correspondent for the Israeli daily Haaretz. He contributed this comment to the New York Times.

Foreign Policy Is Becoming Powerless

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren Christopher and his boss have said a dozen times how important it is to the United States that Russia cancel its deal to sell nuclear technology to Iran. This is an issue on which the president promised "to be quite aggressive." Evidently, he considers pleading and cajoling to be forms of aggression.

After weeks of both, and after rewarding the Russians by celebrating V-E Day in Moscow, Bill Clinton returned home empty-handed. The Russians offered him a couple of laughable fig leaves, but never budged on the nuclear reactor deal.

The Japanese, as is their wont, have been more polite but no less determined in brushing off the United States. Last Tuesday, having cut off America's trade with Iran, Washington asked Japan to follow suit. The timing was curious — asking the Japanese to follow America's lead as some economic sacrifice just as America is declaring a trade war on them.

The response was predictable: Japan said it would study the U.S. policy, taking into consideration its own "policy of securing a stable supply of petroleum." Translation: Fat chance.

What did Washington expect? It is bad enough to have an ineffectual foreign policy. It is worse to highlight that ineffectiveness by inviting repeated public rebuff.

Iran diplomacy is only the latest example. The tone was set with Mr. Christopher's first trip to Europe in 1993, where he

presented his ideas on Bosnia as if he were at some Aspen conference. He insisted on nothing and got nothing. The allies pointedly went their own way.

A year later he traveled to China waving a human rights agenda. He was treated scandalously. Dissidents were arrested while he was in Beijing, just to rub it in. Two months later, President Clinton lifted the threat of sanctions against China. The point was made for all to see: There is no penalty for stifling this administration.

Yet another demonstration of administration weakness was offered this year by North Korea. Mr. Clinton went from declaring that North Korea would not be allowed to acquire any nuclear weapons to heralding an agreement to dismantle its facilities for building more bombs a decade from now — and is rewarded by the United States with a nine-year supply of free oil, two free \$2 billion nuclear reactors (the same type, incidentally, that the Russians are selling to Tehran), and the opening of trade and diplomatic relations.

North Korea's bomb-building machinery is Scotch-taped shut. It threatens weekly to remove the tape and restart the program if the United States does not jump through yet more diplomatic hoops. It jumps.

Has there ever been an American president who commanded less respect abroad, less fear, less compliance than Bill Clinton? Jimmy Carter, maybe. But, to be fair, he was leading a country in full psychological re-

treat from Vietnam. He was holding no cards.

Mr. Clinton, on the other hand, leads the so-called superpower, fresh from victory in the Cold War, unchallenged by any Great Power for the first time in 50 years, in command of the world's dominant military force — and he finds himself unable to be taken seriously by even minor world actors.

Why? Partly presidential inattention to and lack of interest in foreign affairs.

And partly Warren Christopher's natural inclination to find consensus rather than assert interests. His repeated trips to Syria, for example, begging a terrorist state (by the State Department's own definition) to accept the most generous territorial concessions it has ever been offered, are an embarrassment.

The most important source of American diplomatic weakness, however, is a president who so discounts the domestic political impact of foreign policy that he will expend no political capital — risk no popularity — on behalf of any of his solemnly declared foreign policy goals.

None on Bosnia. None (at least intentionally) on Somalia. None on North Korea. None on China. None on NATO expansion. None on Russia.

The only issue on which he has shown himself muscular is international economics: negotiating free trade agreements, opening markets, winning foreign contracts. Not since Calvin Coolidge has America had a president who so firmly believes that the business of America, at least in foreign policy, is business.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Serbia Is in Debt

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] King Alexander of Serbia has at last found a Minister of Finance, but the Minister has found no money in the coffers of the State, and his first care has been to warn the creditors of Serbia that he does not yet know how he is to pay them. This is, frankly, no doubt, but creditors prefer money, and those of Serbia must be the more uneasy because these declarations do not promise well.

1920: Of Mind and Body

PARIS — Professor Champy, a French scientist, claims to have discovered the cause of cancer to be "disturbances of the functional equilibrium of the body." Another argument in favor of the cultivation of equanimity, for it is now an accepted fact that

mental disturbance reflects itself in bodily disturbance.

1945: City Under Berlin

MOSCOW — The newspaper "Red Star" reported today [May 15] that the body of Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels has been found in the vast underground city beneath Berlin. The Nazi propaganda chief and his wife and children had committed suicide. This underground city, about six feet below the surface — safe from bombs — contained factories, offices and arsenals, all linked by electric railroads. Here Goebbels, Goering and other prominent Nazis had luxurious apartments. In other sub-level dwellings large families were found huddled in the corners under dim kerosene lights, where they had lived since 1942. A corridor in one such dwelling led to a hand-grenade factory where women and children worked.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Calling Democrats' Bluff, They Offer a Real Budget

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Republicans may play a mean, low-down political trick on Democrats still railing at proposals to stem the tide of red ink: to put the budget submitted to Congress a few months ago by President Bill Clinton up for a vote. You may remember his punt-and-pray, you-go-first budget — not only was it "dead on arrival," it was dead before sending.

Mr. Clinton had made few choices needed to slow the growth of the deficit. Instead he projected another trillion dollars in debt over the

next five years — even assuming steady growth and low interest rates, which won't happen if such government borrowing continues apace. Everyone knew that the Clinton budget was not to be taken seriously; it was his way of saying "You won the election; you balance the budget." Rarely do presidents so completely abdicate their economic responsibility. He changed "The president proposes, the Congress disposes" to "The Congress proposes and disposes while the president trends water."

However, to ingratiate himself with the voters who rejected his party, he included a no-too tax cut. That compounded his mistake. Now the nation is engaged in a great budgetary war. Contrary to Mr. Clinton's expectations, the feisty Republican House and the so-called Republican Senate met his challenge and came up with what Democrats considered impossible: seven years to budget balance.

Nor do the Republican proposals "cut" actual spending. They follow the precept of the Civil War general to a gunner to "elevate them sights a little lower."

But it is undoubtedly a Mori Sahl budget. ("Is there anybody I haven't offended?") The lobbies of geese and greens, of veterans and farmers, of root casists at the Justice Department and corporate welfare queens of Commerce are stunned.

You can feel the moral high ground move. Having sniffed "What's your specific alternative?" — and having received a serious answer — Democrats now find themselves embarrassed at being asked the same question.

All they have in the way of an answer is the old Clinton budget, which won't do. If Bob Dole and Newt Gingrich bring the congealed Pabulum of that Panetta-Rivin compromise to a vote, congressional Democrats will be forced to desert Mr. Clinton, lest they go on record as deficit doves.

That is why you can sense a Democratic fallback position in preparation. Farewell to Mr. Clinton's long-promised "middle-class tax cut," now seen by congressional Democrats as a wrongheaded response to the electoral debacle.

Those unreturned billions will be proposed to be sprinkled over endangered liberal programs — national service's subsidized volunteers, public broadcasting, education under federal standards, the arts — to shore up core constituencies and show Democrats resisting this year's Sanhedrin of deficits.

This means that the debate is no longer between budget balancers and the defenders of debt. It is now between balancers including a tax cut (with spending restraints in the near years) and balancers without a tax cut (with a slowing of spending back-and-loaded). That is a huge shift in argument, as borrowing is no longer seen as a gift to the old but as a theft from the young.

The best way to redirect the nation is with the stronger government spending restraint plus tax rate reduction. As Napoleon advised a temporizing general, "If you are going to take Vienna, take Vienna."

However, with the veto power still in Democratic hands, conservatives may have to settle for spending restraint first, tax cuts later — in effect, taking the suburbs now and the citadel in 1997.

What is the immediate political effect of this rightward shift in the debate? It means that Perot voters no longer need a third party to express their disgust with the unwillingness of major parties to come to grips with the deficit. Of five United-We-Stand, three are likely to go Republican, one Democratic, one none.

Smart Democrats understand this, which is why Bill Clinton keeps taking credit for having reduced the deficit last year. It is why Democrats are abandoning the "deficit as percentage of GNP" weaseling and are scrambling to get aboard the anti-deficit bandwagon. And it is why Republicans are so eager to be certain that voters know the impetus for budget balance comes from them.

The New York Times

Golden Waterfall, String of Deer, Peepers' Song: Spring

By Edward Hoagland

BARTON, Vermont — If you have a holey old cast-iron wood stove, you know what a constant preoccupation fustily feeding it can become. The pheasants, cardinals and grosbeaks sing. A deer, well-camouflaged, drifts down a line of trees. And you stuff the maple and birchwood in.

Meanwhile, the dog jumps into an easy chair he's allowed to sit in. He has found an owl roost-tree and has been eating owl pellets.

MEANWHILE

lets — the indigestible hair and other stuff that owls upchuck an hour or two after a meal. Unfortunately he's been coughing these up too.

The owl last night was hooting at its young, which aren't learning to fly very well, just desperately launching themselves from tree to tree over our little valley. How will they ever flap back?

The upland corner of my field is a wild turkey gobbler's parade ground every morning for three or four weeks in the spring, then later a coyote family's rendezvous point in the evenings for about as long every fall. For the turkeys those few mown, old-field acres are a brief stage set for courtship bluff and pomp.

For the coyotes — who are giving birth to their pups in a ledge, precipitous hideaway a mile away at about the same time — that patch of rough high-up grassland is also a theater for training April's pups in October adolescence — in hierarchy and howling, teamwork, play and discipline — but with a

precautionary view of possible dangers below.

I can hear ravens, woodcock and wood frogs simultaneously from my house. Frogs are disappearing all over the world, according to many accounts. But by digging two modest pollywog ponds down alongside my stretch of stream, where snowmelt and springwater collect, I've greatly increased my land's quota of frogs: five or six species — the stream itself may have eight. Lone ducks or a pair will land occasionally and stand up in the water flapping their wings as if to draw in more birds, once they've explored.

The old farmer whose father had cleared this place — and who when I knew him a quarter-century ago was 80 years old — used to grow teary sometimes, seeing how his former pastures were thickening with alder brush or fir and poplar trees, after having been laboriously cleared.

But not in more than a century has the stream had so many frogs on it — green frogs, leopard frogs, pickerel frogs, bullfrogs, mink frogs, wood frogs, spring peepers, gray tree frogs — and moose and bear tracks. Also red squirrels, flying squirrels, snowshoe rabbits, six of the latter held a conclave in my empty barn late last fall. Therefore the bobcats on the mountain are surviving all of the fin de millennium changes as well.

Turkey buzzards, previously a southern bird, wheel over, sailing on toward Canada. A fern expert tells me few areas in the country are richer in his specialty than this one.

And the various vivid mosses thrive so extravagantly — despite the snow and all — that, green as a jungle macaw, they can cap whole boulders 10 feet (3 meters) long.

On the ridge is a waterfall that freezes golden every January, or at least when the sun is out and refracts the sand embedded in the water just right. Another waterfall, near the coyotes' den, looks as blue as an iceberg's innards when lit up. But in the spring all of this falling water glitters silver, pewter, amber or obsidian-black in the changing light.

My favorite song now is the peepers' chorus, more basic than birdsong, which it may have invented. In the later spring, when the peepers have finished mating and are silent, I like best listening to the toads — tardy breeders — more, even, than to the indigo buntings and the bubbly bobolinks or lovely meadowlarks.

Theirs is a very old song, quite Gregorian in sound, though amphibious and at a different pitch from the monks', yet to me as ecstatic. The year is so short for these cool-veined creatures, they must catch it as they can.

When the grass first greens, and again after rutting season in the fall, the deer who live hereabouts will gather in a multitude, gamboling a bit, nuzzling or angling next to each other as if reacquainting themselves with the nucleus of the herd. I've seen as many as 14 together on these ritual occasions. A friend staying at my house counted 23 does, yearlings and fawns strung out and descending from the orchard to the field.

My own rather parallel impulse as the seasons change is to climb the ridge facing

me. It is adorned, as you hike up, with several compact, oval beaver ponds, where the brooks run down. These are full of interest, and I may hear hermit thrushes, winter wrens, ovenbirds, and black-throated green, or black and white warblers. But I scramble above, to a pool of perhaps only my own length, where a small stream heads.

I know a number of these spots, lined with cinnamon or sulphur or yellowish leaves that blacken as they get waterlogged. But just where the underground spring that keeps the pool full all year comes in, you will notice a penny-sized, copper-colored dancing pavilion of leaping grains of sand. They dance perpetually, a trampoline fling, somersaulting and falling, then high-kicking again, like an inexhaustible hour glass upward-bound.

On a warm day, I watch happily till I'm rested from the climb, while my dog, Wally, stalks redbacked mice and other forest delights, or chases a thunderstorm, racing at the "crack" with all the headlong recklessness with which Smoky, the dog I had before, went for porcupines, a more damaging enthusiasm.

On the other hand, we had intimate moments, Smoky and I, when he got quilled, because the best method for taking a dog's quills out is — face to face, mouth to mouth — to grip each quill with your teeth.

The old lore of the woods is being lost, but I offer that.

The writer, an essayist and novelist, is author most recently of "Balancing Acts," and teaches literature at Bennington College. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Worried About Israel

Along with many other French citizens who feel both friendship and esteem for Israel, I feel deep concern for the Israeli's future.

We see Israel as being in a defensive position on essential matters. We wonder whether the likely consequences of the Oslo accords were weighed carefully in light of history's teachings. How is it that after 2,000 years of Jewish faithfulness to Jerusalem, the Parliament of the Jewish state could approve an agreement that eventually will have Israel negotiating its reconquered capital?

I know that most Israeli leaders say sovereignty over Jerusalem will not be shared. But it is ambiguities such as that that open breaches in our walls, and not only to our enemies. The result is plain to see: Never before September 1993 would anyone have imagined that Jerusalem's status could be questioned as boldly as it has been by the Arabs, and by some Westerners as well. Never before Oslo would these challenges

have reverberated as loudly in Israel.

We should keep in mind that no country has ever been able to assure mastery of territory except by the presence of ground troops. Missiles have not changed this fundamental truth: A country is attacked in the spot where it is undefended. A treaty with states not known for their stability cannot substitute for frontiers offering a minimum of strategic depth.

The Israelis are the first to hope for that happy time when they will no longer confront war or terrorism. But they would do well not to forget Bismarck's comment that no one is rich enough to buy off his enemy through concessions.

JEAN-THOMAS NORDMANN.

Paris.

Envy the Japanese Worker

Regarding "Misdirected Anger"

(Letters, May 3) from John E. Ray:

I thought the world was aware that Japanese employers treated their employees better than those of any other nation — a key reason for Japan's

tremendous trading success. I do not believe that, as Mr. Ray says, "the hardworking and diligent people of Japan are not adequately rewarded." I spent seven years in Tokyo and worked for four years as a Japan Air Lines crew member. The Japanese were far the best and most considerate employees I have ever had.

CHARLES H. MIXON.

London.

Such Destructive Hatred

It is with great anguish that I read of Patrick Buchanan's call for harsher measures against immigration to the United States, including a proposed five-year moratorium on immigration ("Buchanan Demands Halt to Immigration," May 9). It is inconceivable that he does not understand the direct link between the politics of verbal immigrant-bashing and the more violent street version of that same ideology. For concrete examples of this nexus, one need only look as far as the recent assaults on immigrants in France.

KIRK CHILDRESS.

Paris.

some of which have been connected to the National Front, the attacks on Turks in Germany by neo-Nazis, and the recriminations against Arabs in the United States following the Oklahoma City bombing, when the knee-jerk reaction was that this tragic act must have been the work of foreign infiltrators.

It is sad that Mr. Buchanan should forget the abject poverty that drove the Irish to the United States and the discrimination they faced upon arriving. That he should turn against those who now face similar conditions, and resort to the politics of division and hate, is shameful.

KIRK CHILDRESS.

Paris.

The constitutional right to bear arms in the United States does not extend to rocket-propelled grenades and high explosives. The U.S. military can teach any idiot to shoot, but laws are needed to keep those idiots, once out of the military, from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Restraints are needed on the

sort of people who run around the woods playing soldier while building hatred against blacks, Jews, homosexuals and day-care centers. Americans should vote out of office any congressman who doesn't support some gun control.

LES ASTERS.

Leyser, Switzerland.

Hit It Again, Joe

What wonderful counterpoint in your April 20 sports section: Michael Wilbon's column, which rises to the occasion of the now-legendary Joe Montana's retirement, and Sam Abt's splendidly ironic piece on the pooped but still peddling French bicycle team. Incidentally, I witnessed Joe Montana's greatest victory at Notre Dame Stadium, a 49-19 tear in 1977 against Southern California — and two years ago watched him four-putt a green at the Pebble Beach pro-am tournament. Nobody's perfect.

EDWARD ROHRBACH.

Paris.

BOOKS

ANCIENT INVENTIONS

By Peter James and Nick Thorpe. 704 pages. \$29.95. Ballantine Books. £25 for U.K. edition. Michael O'Mara Books. Reviewed by Laura Colby

BRAIN surgery was performed four thousand years ago to relieve the sufferings of wounded Stone Age warriors. The ancient Romans and Egyptians had indoor lavatories. European men sported decorative tattoos more than 5,000 years ago. A fast food restaurant was opened some 1,000 years ago in China and still serves customers to this day.

These are just some of the practices and inventions we consider modern that are proven to be centuries old by Ancient Inventions. As a compendium of curiosities dating from the Stone Age to 1,000 A.D., the book argues that just because our ancestors lived long ago and had less technology at their disposal does not mean they were any less intelligent than we are.

In fact, many of the inventions that we believe belong to our own modern era already existed hundreds, sometimes even thousands of years ago. Our ancestors were not quaint

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• M. N. Nandam, executive director of the Institute of Indian Culture in London, is reading "The Encyclopedia of Gandhian Thoughts," published by the Indian government.

"Gandhi is my ideal. The wonderful quotations are taken from hundreds of his works on religion, ethics, politics, youth, women, freedom, himself, philosophy and Christianity."

(Miranda Haines, IHT)



superstitious people mystified by the problems of everyday life; they were, much as we are today, hard at work on ingenious solutions.

The authors have broken down the inventions into different categories such as medicine; food, drink and drugs; transportation and communications; and military technology, making the book easy to thumb through in the coffee-table style, rather than one to be read from start to finish.

We learn that our ancestors used birth control — everything from a condom to a rudimentary form of the pill — abused drugs ranging from hallucinogenic mushrooms to cocaine, and were entertained by sport, music and theater. We see homes many thousands of years

old with plumbing, indoor ovens, and many other conveniences we associate with our own era.

But by far the most interesting parts of the book are those that provide examples of technology, rather than everyday objects. Inhabitants of present-day Iraq, for instance, had developed a form of electric battery about 2,000 years ago, using a clay jar that contained a copper rod sealed with asphalt. The so-called Baghdad Battery, discovered in 1936, was probably used by jewelers to electroplate bronze jewelry. Medicine, including brain surgery, the making of artificial limbs and plastic surgery, is one of the most hair-raising chapters. Early military technology, including a "machine gun" in

the form of a crossbow that could fire 20 arrows in less than 15 seconds, is also covered.

The book's black-and-white photos and drawings are helpful in explaining how some of these ancient inventions worked. Many of them are taken from ancient sources, such as the sketch of a child in a high chair (or is it on a potty?) the authors ask) from a Greek vase, or papyrus paintings of an Egyptian suffering from the effects of a hangover. It is a pity that there are not more of these, because they help bring the inventions to life.

This is the second collaboration for James, a writer on ancient history and archaeology, and Thorpe, an archaeologist, a team that published the highly controversial "Centuries of Darkness" a few years ago that questioned the dating process of the ancient world.

In this work, which is aimed at a general audience, they show that they can provide entertainment as well as scholarly enlightenment. Despite a sometimes overly academic preoccupation with describing how archaeologists first unearthed the inventions at the expense of description of the inventions themselves, and with a few small lapses, such as a mention of the town of Salerno, Italy, near Naples, as being in Sicily, "Ancient Inventions" is generally a well-written, informative, and often humorous book.

As we proclaim the importance of the information age and are bombarded daily with grand predictions of the bold new improvements that will be brought to mankind by the arrival of the global information superhighway, "Ancient Inventions" provides a welcome bit of perspective.

More than 2,000 years ago, James and Thorpe tell us, the residents of Crete used a form of computer themselves for calculating calendars based on the motions of the sun and the moon.

Laura Colby is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Arts & Antiques

Every Saturday
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THE IHT & COBRA ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE WINNERS OF THE MASTERS GOLF COMPETITION



Ben Crenshaw, 1995 U.S. Masters champion, played in Augusta with an oversize King Cobra Metal Driver

GRAND PRIZE:

A complete set of KING COBRA Oversize Woods and Irons.

1. TUCKER BRUEN, France

2ND PRIZES:

A Set of KING COBRA Oversize Graphite Woods.

2. CHARLIE FORBES, U.S.A

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3RD PRIZES:

A King Cobra Oversize Driver

4. ANNA WELTMAN, ISRAEL.

5. MICHAEL SWINGLY, U.S.A.

6. MARK LEE, ENGLAND.

7. N.S. PARK, GERMANY.

8. HUGO VAN DER GOES, THE NETHERLANDS.

9. EVERETT WIRTA, SWITZERLAND.

10. MARIO INNECCO, ENGLAND.

50 CONSOLATION PRIZES: An IHT/COBRA Golf Shirt

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ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ, FINLAND.
ANNICK BASTIDE, FRANCE.
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FOLKERT SNEEP, KOREA.
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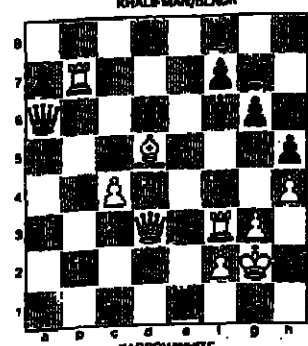
cobra

By Robert Byrne

ANATOLI KARPOV beat Alexander Khalifman in Round 7 of the Linares International Tournament.

In this rarely played move order of the King's Indian Defense, Fianchetto Variation, 5...Qa5 is intended to disrupt the opponent's mobilization. But Karpov went ahead with 6 Ne3 and on 6...Ne4, he had no equal. He knew that he could preserve a minute advantage despite that normally draws factor.

Khalifman stopped Karpov from opening the file by play-



Position after 30...Re1

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Karpov
Black: Khalifman
1. d4 Nf6
2. c4 e6
3. Nc3 Bb7
4. g3 d5
5. Bg2 O-O
6. Ne3 Ne4
7. f4 c5
8. Qd2 Qc7
9. O-O Rf8
10. Bf3 Bxh3
11. Bxh3 Qd6
12. Nf5 Qe7
13. Nd6 Qd8
14. e5 Qe7
15. f5 Qd8
16. Rf1 Qe7
17. Bg2 Qd6
18. Qd3 Qe7
19. Rf2 Qd6
20. Rf3 Qe7
21. Rf4 Qd6
22. Rf5 Qe7
23. Rf6 Qd6
24. Rf7 Qe7
25. Rf8 Qd6
26. Rf9 Qe7
27. Rf0 Qd6
28. Rf1 Qe7
29. Rf2 Qd6
30. Rf3 Qe7
31. Rf4 Qd6
32. Rf5 Qe7
33. Rf6 Qd6
34. Rf7 Qe7
35. Rf8 Qd6
36. Rf9 Qe7
37. Rf0 Qd6
38. Rf1 Qe7
39. Rf2 Qd6
40. Rf3 Qe7
41. Rf4 Qd6
42. Rf5 Qe7
43. Rf6 Qd6
44. Rf7 Qe7
45. Rf8 Qd6
46. Rf9 Qe7
47. Rf0 Qd6
48. Rf1 Qe7
49. Rf2 Qd6
50. Rf3 Qe7
51. Rf4 Qd6
52. Rf5 Qe7
53. Rf6 Qd6
54. Rf7 Qe7
55. Rf8 Qd6
56. Rf9 Qe7
57. Rf0 Qd6
58. Rf1 Qe7
59. Rf2 Qd6
60. Rf3 Qe7
61. Rf4 Qd6
62. Rf5 Qe7
63. Rf6 Qd6
64. Rf7 Qe7
65. Rf8 Qd6
66. Rf9 Qe7
67. Rf0 Qd6
68. Rf1 Qe7
69. Rf2 Qd6
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72. Rf5 Qe7
73. Rf6 Qd6
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76. Rf9 Qe7
77. Rf0 Qd6
78. Rf1 Qe7
79. Rf2 Qd6
80. Rf3 Qe7
81. Rf4 Qd6
82. Rf5 Qe7
83. Rf6 Qd6
84. Rf7 Qe7
85. Rf8 Qd6
86. Rf9 Qe7
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91. Rf4 Qd6
92. Rf5 Qe7
93. Rf6 Qd6
94. Rf7 Qe7
95. Rf8 Qd6
96. Rf9 Qe7
97. Rf0 Qd6
98. Rf1 Qe7
99. Rf2 Qd6
100. Rf3 Qe7

The Philippines

The emergence of the Philippines in recent years is hardly the result of chance. The Philippines has taken some very concrete steps toward modernization and stability, and the outcome is indeed impressive.

- An increasingly stable democratic government.
- A better managed and more reliable industrial infrastructure.
- A supportive and business-friendly economic climate.
- A forward-thinking corps of domestic business leadership.
- A wealth of natural resources and an increasingly skilled labor force.

THE PHILIPPINE SUMMIT 1995

The Philippines is poised to take its place as the newest of Asia's economic "Tigers."

On September 27-28, 1995, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, leading Philippine companies, and business and political leaders from around the world will gather in Manila for The Philippine Summit. The key decision makers and leaders of the Philippines will engage

the international business community in an unprecedented series of frank discussions on the state of the Philippine economy and where it is going.

Organized by the International Herald Tribune in cooperation with The Philippine Government, The Philippine Summit offers participating sponsors and delegates the rare chance to meet

face-to-face with the people responsible for the Philippines' success. The Summit will be one of the most significant events in the Philippines this year. It presents a unique opportunity to understand and capture a share of the current and future achievements of the

Philippine economy.

The Philippine Summit will take place on September 27-28, 1995 at the Shangri-La, Makati in Manila. Interested parties should contact Vivien Peters at the International Herald Tribune's Asia/Pacific Conference Office in Hong Kong for further information on sponsorship and delegate opportunities.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



Silk Dragons and Imperial Hats: A Little Bit of Asia in Paris



Joyce Ma with Karl Lagerfeld at her gallery exhibition of Chinese robes.



Embroidered Chinese tunic with traditional pleated skirt from the Han Dynasty.

Imperial dragon robe with indigo sleeves decorated with bats.



Japanese milliner Hirata Akio with sculpted straw hats.

Birthday Fete for Hatmaker Hirata Akio

PARIS — When a birthday cake was wheeled through the Champagne-swilling crowd, it was, naturally enough, in the shape of a round straw hat.

For Paris was celebrating the 70th birthday of Tokyo's high fashion hatter, Hirata Akio. "I am very proud and grateful," said Hirata, "although it is not my real birthday today, I feel it is. And it is a chance for me to give thanks to Paris and Jean Barthe."

Barthe, the famous French milliner who trained Hirata in 1962, toasted him as "my most disciplined and hard-working pupil." Still life displays and perambulating models showed off the signature sculpted

straws in simple geometric shapes with complex textures.

In his long career, which started when the young apprentice milliner made hats for the wives of American servicemen, Hirata rose to become hatter to Empress Michiko and in 1994 made the hats that the newlywed Princess Masako wore on her official visit to the West.

His fashion work reached its zenith in 1977 when he began a collaboration with avant-garde Japanese designers. He also worked for Comme des Garçons, Junko Koshino, and Yohji Yamamoto, for whom he created huge hats in 1987.

Suzy Menkes

Now and Zen of '90s Consumerism in the Joyce Ma Gallery

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In her lacquered embroidered gown, among Chinese robes suspended like bright butterflies, Joyce Ma has come back to her roots.

To celebrate 25 years of taking Western designer fashion to Hong Kong and the Pacific region, the Chinese-born Ma has now brought to Europe the allure of the East.

"Dragons and Silk from the forbidden city" — an exhibition of Chinese robes — celebrates the official launch of the Joyce gallery that Ma opened Wednesday under the arcades of the Palais Royal.

It represents the now and Zen of 1990s consumerism, with a mise-en-scène by Bob Wilson that includes sculpted metallic dishes containing charred wood and a drop of water to represent elements of fire and water.

A crowd of fashion aficionados, including Karl Lagerfeld, Françoise Lacroix, Marina de Brantes and São Schlumberger, marveled at the writhing Imperial dragons embroidered on sunny yellow silk; landscapes of flowers and butterflies; a jacket hand-woven in a lattice of bamboo; a wedding headpiece appliquéd with kingfisher feathers; and the poignant, child-sized slippers that once covered bound feet.

The robes, from the collection of Teresa Coleman of Hong Kong, are for sale from 5,000 francs (about \$1,000) for tunics in butterfly-wing colors to 38,000 francs for the Imperial costumes.

Before her family fled Shanghai in 1948 for Australia and then Hong Kong, as the Communists were taking over, Ma remembers her mother and grandmother wearing elaborate robes and recalls a tailor taking from his trunk "tons and tons of material, silks, brocades, laces. 'My mother used to make dresses for me when I was eight or nine years old,'" she says.

"She would put me in mustard, a cloqué cotton print in saffron and black — such sophisticated colors for a young child. And an evening dress with layers and layers of silk net — 20 or 30 of them in mother-of-pearl colors, gradations of gray, white and dusky pink."

Ma's retentive visual eye and alert fashion antennae have made her the Empress of Asian fashion, although Ma the mystic (she spends part of each year in an ashram in India) would cringe at such a title.

Yet it was she who recognized a quarter of a century ago that Hong Kong could become a frenetic consumer of European style — instead of just the fashion world's sweatshop.

Her visionary sense meant introducing to the colony Giorgio Armani, whom she had first noticed at the Florence fashion fair "in a duffel coat, crouched there, very solitary, when I was 28 or so with my chignon and he always used to eye me."

Ma saw Armani's first collection of "a few jackets of unbelievable cut" and bought them: "I didn't know if the collection would be delivered, but I trusted him."

Now Armani is the backbone of the Joyce empire of 29 stores, which had a turnover of nearly 424 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$55 million) in 1994, according to managing director Roberto Dominici, who has guided the company's expansion since Joyce Boutique

Holdings Limited went public on the Hong Kong stock exchange in 1990.

Since 67 percent of Joyce's merchandise is Italian-made, Ma was inducted to the Italian Fashion Hall of Fame in February — following American retailing giants Stanley Marcus of Neiman Marcus and Gene Pressman of Barneys.

The Belgians honored Ma in 1994, with King Albert naming her a Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne for putting young Belgian designers on the world stage.

"Fashion is evolving all the time," says Ma. "I am always in search of new designers to make our lives more colorful."

Yet she admits that, although she is the granddaughter of the founder of the Wing On department store, when she married Walter Ma at age 21, she expected "to be a contented housewife."

The evolution of the Joyce firm mirrors the increasing wealth, confidence and sophistication of the Pacific area. The designers Ma has brought to Hong Kong include Comme des Garçons, Donna Karan, Issey Miyake, Prada and Jil Sander. Some are presented in own-label stores, others in boutiques or the World of Joyce lifestyle store (now replicated in Taipei), which has a 1990s mix of homewares, fresh flow-

ers and meat-free café.

Including Manila, Taiwan, Thailand and the southern China, there are now 29 Joyce stores with active plans for expansion throughout Asia.

"We are no longer a Hong Kong retailer," says Dominici. "The idea of going into Southeast Asia is what makes the work so interesting at this point."

Yet the more the business grows, the less Ma herself seems like a fashion tycoon. She wears increasingly simple clothes, ignoring the designer labels for which she was once a conspicuous and glamorous advertisement, in favor of neutral tunics and pants or Mao jackets in bright silk run up for \$70 by a tailor in Phuket and topped with an oyster-pale cashmere shawl.

"There is so much fashion going on — I would like to see simple clothing that is eternal," she says.

She believes her eye and her attitude come from her "artistic and romantic" father, who would encourage her "to see textures and patterns of foliage" they would paint together in watercolors.

In turn, she has tried with her two daughters, Yvette, 32, and Adrienne, 30, to "become their friends." Yvette is editor of Joyce, the group's lifestyle magazine published in Hong Kong.

Critics suggest that Ma's spiritual quest, taking her away for long periods, subtly affects

the business, although this is disproved by the profits, which showed a 33.7 percent increase in 1994, to 31.4 million Hong Kong dollars.

"It gives me calm," she says of her meditations with Gurumayi. "I've learned to let go a lot, to delegate. Before, I thought I had to hold on to everything. But when I have a richer life myself, everyone shares in it."

The Joyce gallery is part of giving something back. "I didn't want to enter Europe through clothing but through art," she says. "The gallery is like a cultural exchange for me — I would like to bring what the East is about — the modern East."

Initial exhibitions were of wax-candle sculptures and ceramics; the next show will be calligraphy by a French artist who lived a decade in China.

Ma admits to being disappointed with the sameness and safety of current fashion, saying that she feels "the economic recession has dulled creativity a lot — there is no upsurge of risk-taking."

The gallery — a venture outside her own area of expertise and in Paris — might be seen as a big risk. But Ma sits calmly upstairs in her pale, modern apartment.

"I have never been so Chinese-oriented as now," she says. "It's this zen-ing out."

High Fashion Throws an Exotic Garden Party

PARIS — From mint tea in a Moroccan tent to a voyage of discovery in India, French high fashion has gone exotic.

Yves Saint Laurent brought a whiff of the cashbah to the L'Art du Jardin (Art of the Garden) show where le Tout Paris congregated to check out the finest blooms of the season — both in the flower beds and on the hats, which are considered right and proper attire.

Saint Laurent's Moroccan garden was a riot of color — not least because of a decorative tent housing North African tea urns, multicolored glass lanterns, Oriental rugs and a sweet-meats buffet.

Pierre Bergé, who has become an enthusiastic gardener among the olive trees in his home at St-Rémy-de-Provence, presided over the flower show turf.

Meanwhile, the neighboring Cartier stand featured a giant garden gnome encased in a plastic bubble on a red sand ground entitled "Dwarf, Dwarf III." This latest flower-free garden art, created in 1990, is part of the collection of Cartier's contemporary art foundation.

In spite of a few oversized straw cartwheels, the most striking hats were the Tom Sawyer-style raw-edged panamas worn by the young staff.

Hermès celebrated "L'An-

née de la Route," the company's travel theme of the season, with a film showing the fruitful encounter in March between its deluxe craftsmen and artisans in a nomadic Indian village.

As part of a cultural exchange envisaged by Jean-Louis Dumas, president of Hermès, saddle makers, silversmiths, cobblers and crystal creators worked

together in sign language. The experience, which included raising a crystal chandelier in the desert to the wide-eyed wonder of local children, was celebrated by a dinner at Hermès in Paris, with Indian dancers brought from the deserts of Rajasthan and Thar to France.

Suzy Menkes

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
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	0	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.29	.30	.31	.32	.33	.34	.35	.36	.37	.38	.39	.40	.41	.42	.43	.44	.45	.46	.47	.48	.49	.50	.51	.52	.53	.54	.55	.56	.57	.58	.59	.60	.61	.62	.63	.64	.65	.66	.67	.68	.69	.70	.71	.72	.73	.74	.75	.76	.77	.78	.79	.80	.81	.82	.83	.84	.85	.86	.87	.88	.89	.90	.91	.92	.93	.94	.95	.96	.97	.98	.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.29	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.98	3.99	4.00	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18	4.19	4.20	4.21	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.27	4.28	4.29	4.30	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.34	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.38	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.45	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.49	4.50	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.57	4.58	4.59	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.63	4.64	4.65	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.75
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一、	二、	三、	四、	五、	六、	七、	八、	九、	十、	十一、	十二、	十三、	十四、	十五、	十六、	十七、	十八、	十九、	二十、	二十一、	二十二、	二十三、	二十四、	二十五、	二十六、	二十七、	二十八、	二十九、	三十、	三十一、	三十二、	三十三、	三十四、	三十五、	三十六、	三十七、	三十八、	三十九、	四十、	四十一、	四十二、	四十三、	四十四、	四十五、	四十六、	四十七、	四十八、	四十九、	五十、	五十一、	五十二、	五十三、	五十四、	五十五、	五十六、	五十七、	五十八、	五十九、	六十、	六十一、	六十二、	六十三、	六十四、	六十五、	六十六、	六十七、	六十八、	六十九、	七十、	七十一、	七十二、	七十三、	七十四、	七十五、	七十六、	七十七、	七十八、	七十九、	八十、	八十一、	八十二、	八十三、	八十四、	八十五、	八十六、	八十七、	八十八、	八十九、	九十、	九十一、	九十二、	九十三、	九十四、	九十五、	九十六、	九十七、	九十八、	九十九、	一百、
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[illegible]

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	Sh	High	Low	Latest Chg
High Low Stock							
14	2.00	2.07	14	14	14	14	14
15	1.76	1.76	15	15	15	15	15
16	1.76	1.76	16	16	16	16	16
17	1.76	1.76	17	17	17	17	17
18	1.76	1.76	18	18	18	18	18
19	1.76	1.76	19	19	19	19	19
20	1.76	1.76	20	20	20	20	20
21	1.76	1.76	21	21	21	21	21
22	1.76	1.76	22	22	22	22	22
23	1.76	1.76	23	23	23	23	23
24	1.76	1.76	24	24	24	24	24
25	1.76	1.76	25	25	25	25	25
26	1.76	1.76	26	26	26	26	26
27	1.76	1.76	27	27	27	27	27
28	1.76	1.76	28	28	28	28	28
29	1.76	1.76	29	29	29	29	29
30	1.76	1.76	30	30	30	30	30
31	1.76	1.76	31	31	31	31	31
32	1.76	1.76	32	32	32	32	32
33	1.76	1.76	33	33	33	33	33
34	1.76	1.76	34	34	34	34	34
35	1.76	1.76	35	35	35	35	35
36	1.76	1.76	36	36	36	36	36
37	1.76	1.76	37	37	37	37	37
38	1.76	1.76	38	38	38	38	38
39	1.76	1.76	39	39	39	39	39
40	1.76	1.76	40	40	40	40	40
41	1.76	1.76	41	41	41	41	41
42	1.76	1.76	42	42	42	42	42
43	1.76	1.76	43	43	43	43	43
44	1.76	1.76	44	44	44	44	44
45	1.76	1.76	45	45	45	45	45
46	1.76	1.76	46	46	46	46	46
47	1.76	1.76	47	47	47	47	47
48	1.76	1.76	48	48	48	48	48
49	1.76	1.76	49	49	49	49	49
50	1.76	1.76	50	50	50	50	50
51	1.76	1.76	51	51	51	51	51
52	1.76	1.76	52	52	52	52	52
53	1.76	1.76	53	53	53	53	53
54	1.76	1.76	54	54	54	54	54
55	1.76	1.76	55	55	55	55	55
56	1.76	1.76	56	56	56	56	56
57	1.76	1.76	57	57	57	57	57
58	1.76	1.76	58	58	58	58	58
59	1.76	1.76	59	59	59	59	59
60	1.76	1.76	60	60	60	60	60
61	1.76	1.76	61	61	61	61	61
62	1.76	1.76	62	62	62	62	62
63	1.76	1.76	63	63	63	63	63
64	1.76	1.76	64	64	64	64	64
65	1.76	1.76	65	65	65	65	65
66	1.76	1.76	66	66	66	66	66
67	1.76	1.76	67	67	67	67	67
68	1.76	1.76	68	68	68	68	68
69	1.76	1.76	69	69	69	69	69
70	1.76	1.76	70	70	70	70	70
71	1.76	1.76	71	71	71	71	71
72	1.76	1.76	72	72	72	72	72
73	1.76	1.76	73	73	73	73	73
74	1.76	1.76	74	74	74	74	74
75	1.7						

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By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service

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eventually to select video business reports

nity as spreadsheets and stock quotes.

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AMSTERDAM — Hage

and warrants in the company.

Co. and Corning Inc., sought

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIDLAND, Michigan -

could lose billions more in the other cases.

(AP, AF)

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

The spokesman also said it made more sense to build in Oregon because Fujitsu's facilities there was older than the one in

Fujitsu's overseas investments are part of a decade-long trend among Japanese semiconductor makers to make chips abroad where labor and land costs are

Thomas Yasuda, First Pacific's executive director, told reporters in Hong Kong that First Pacific was in favor of the deal.

A \$4.2 billion worldwide settlement of about 400,000 in-plant cases was approved last year by a U.S. District Court.

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); J.M.Moos; Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg/Reuters.

84.53	84.22	85.87	1-month rate
			Call money
			1-month interbank
			3-month interbank
			6-month interbank
			12-month Bond

ings: Zurich and New York opens and closing prices; New York Comex (June).
Source: Reuters.

The Associated Press

Board of Directors, the annual financial statements and the text of the proposed resolutions.

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THE AMERICAS

Stagflation's (Political) Comeback

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For months, economists have been using the cheery term "soft landing" to describe an American economy that seems to be gliding to a slow-but-steady rate of growth after several boom years.

But now an uglier word is making the rounds: stagflation, a combination of paltry growth, rising unemployment and increasing inflation.

The Republican majority on the Joint Economic Committee of Congress cried Friday. The analysis followed a government report saying consumer prices climbed in April at the fastest rate in eight months, as well as earlier reports that producer prices also rose in April while unemployment jumped.

The politics of crying stagflation are clear. Republicans are nervous that if the economy goes into a recession during next

year's presidential campaign, some of the blame may be heaped on their budget cuts instead of the policies of President Bill Clinton. So they are striking early by pointing out that the economy has already had problems, and by trying to link these problems to the White House.

"With both the producer and consumer price indexes rising at 3 to 4 percent annual rates, and data on the economy showing weakness, the recent economic performance continues to resemble that of the 'stagflation' of the late 1970s," the analysis said. "This is largely the result of easy money in 1992 and 1993 that masked the Clinton tax increases. Now that the easy-money stimulus is wearing off, the slowdown effects of those tax increases are showing off."

White House officials are no different in trying to manipulate perceptions of the economy for political gain. Leon E. Panetta, the president's chief of staff, led a succession of senior officials in daily briefings last week warning that Republican

budget proposals could turn an economic slowdown into a recession.

Economists dismiss the idea that modest tax-policy changes in 1993 could have seriously changed the course of a \$7 trillion economy. They also dismiss the notion of serious economic harm from a Republican blueprint to balance the budget by reducing the deficit by less than \$30 billion a year in each of the next seven years.

With few exceptions, economists also doubt that the United States also faces significant stagflation now. Instead, most expect that the country will avoid steeply rising inflation, but may pay a price that could prove just as painful in higher unemployment and a further widening of the gap between rich and poor.

While rising prices and unemployment may mean that April qualifies as a single month of stagflation in a narrow and technical sense, the overall structure of the economy has changed so much since the late 1970s that a return to the problems of those years seems unlikely.

Autos Guide Stocks To Record High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks climbed Monday, led by automakers, amid expectations that inflation would remain in check and push interest rates lower, traders said.

Those expectations were fanned by gains in the bond market and a recent stream of reports, including weakening

U.S. Stocks

consumer sentiment and rising April unemployment, that showed the economy was losing strength but still expanding.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.91 points higher, at a record high 4,437.47. Advancing stocks outpaced decliners by about a 13-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said declining interest rates in the bond market encouraged investors to favor equities. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up 20/32 point, at 108 17/32, which lowered its yield to 6.94 percent from 6.99 percent on Friday.

Investors are awaiting the release Tuesday of April housing starts, industrial production and plant-use rate for further evidence the economy is slowing.

Gains in automakers and other beneficiaries of falling interest rates such as banks and brokerages outweighed losses in steady-growth consumer industries such as household products, drugs, tobacco and food.

Ford, the most active NYSE issue, gained 1/4, to 29 1/4; Gen-

eral Motors jumped 1 1/4, to 48 1/4, and Chrysler rose 3/4, to 44 1/4. Auto issues were supported also by the prospect of U.S. trade sanctions against the Japanese auto industry that are to be announced Tuesday.

Toys "R" Us, down 1 1/4, to 25 1/4, after the retailer's stock was a focus of attention as Swedish store clerks said they would widen their strike against Toys "R" Us to pressure the U.S. retailer into accepting a national union contract.

Procter & Gamble fell 1/4, to 57 1/4, Merck lost 1/4, to 42 1/4, and Johnson & Johnson was off 1/4, to 63 1/4. Traders said these multinational companies were hurt by perceptions that a rising dollar would make their exports less competitive, crimping foreign sales.

Falling bond yields underscored the optimism that this week's economic reports will show inflation will not accelerate and interest rates will fall, traders said.

Borland International climbed 1, to 10 1/4, amid speculation of merger talks with Novell, which closed 1/4 higher, at 21 1/4.

Motorola rose 1/2, to 61, after the electronics company settled a complaint by several Southern Co. units. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shoppers! Kmart Posts \$28 Million Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TROY, Michigan — Kmart Corp., struggling to revive its vast retailing empire, reported a loss on Monday for its latest quarter, citing poor results at its Builders Square chain of home-improvement stores and unprofitable Kmart stores in Mexico.

The United States' second-largest retailer said it lost \$28 million in the quarter ended April 26, the first of its financial year. The results compared with a profit of \$18 million, or 4 cents a share, in the like quarter a year ago.

The loss came even as sales rose 8 percent, to \$7.8 billion, the strongest quarterly performance in years, the company said. Analysts, however, were more concerned with the company's flagging profit margins.

"It's great to show very strong sales, but if you can't make money doing it, something has to be done," said Joseph R. Noring of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Kmart stock was pushed lower by the results in afternoon trading in New York, down 25 cents, at \$13.375.

Sales in U.S.-based Kmart stores were up 9 percent, reflecting a same-store sales gain of 7 percent, the largest increase since 1985. Same-store sales refer to stores that have been open at least a year.

Kmart said its Builders Square chain had an operating loss of \$11 million, posting a 6 percent drop in same-store sales during the period. Kmart added that its joint venture operation in Mexico lost \$3.0

million. The weak Mexican peso hurt its results.

Reacting to pressure from stockholders, Kmart in March forced out its chief executive, Joseph Antonini, and is searching for a replacement. The company said recently that almost one-third of its 4,000 stores were underperforming.

Separately, Toys "R" Us Inc., the New Jersey-based toy retailer, said its first-quarter earnings fell 51 percent because of a fall in video-game sales.

The company said its net income fell to \$18.4 million, or 7 cents a share, for the quarter ended April 29, from \$37.6 million, or 13 cents, in the corresponding quarter last year. Revenue rose to \$1.49 billion from \$1.46 billion. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Dollar Slips but Sanctions Talk Bolsters Market Sentiment

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most major currencies on Monday but some analysts said sentiment toward the currency remained high amid optimism the United States was addressing its trade and budget deficits.

"People are very bullish toward the dollar," said Richard Vullo, currency sales manager at Bayerische Hypothek and Wechsel Bank in New York. "We're starting to do something about our problems."

But other analysts weren't so sanguine. "The process of balancing the budget and rectifying the trade imbalance is an

Foreign Exchange

evolutionary process," said Kevin Vein, a currency salesman at ABN-Amro Bank in Chicago. "Although the market discounts it immediately, fruition will take time."

The dollar rose 5.9 percent against the mark and 4.2 percent against the yen last week.

as America threatened trade sanctions against Japan and congressional budget committees passed deficit-reduction measures.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan was \$65.7 billion last year while its global trade deficit was \$166.3 billion. The current federal budget deficit is \$203.4 billion.

The deficits have been cited as major reasons for the dollar's decline against the mark and the yen this year.

In New York, the dollar

closed at 1.4351 Deutsche marks, down from 1.4480 DM Friday, and at \$6.375 yen, down from \$6.750 yen.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 5.0305 French francs, down from 5.0710 francs on Friday, and at 1.987 Swiss francs, down from 1.2060. The pound rose to \$1.5740 from 1.5695.

Sanctions Due on Tuesday

Trade Representative Mickey Kantor will announce a proposed list of American sanc-

tions against Japan regarding the automobile trade dispute on Tuesday, a government spokesman said Monday, Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.

Negotiations to open up Japanese markets to U.S. automobiles and auto parts broke down

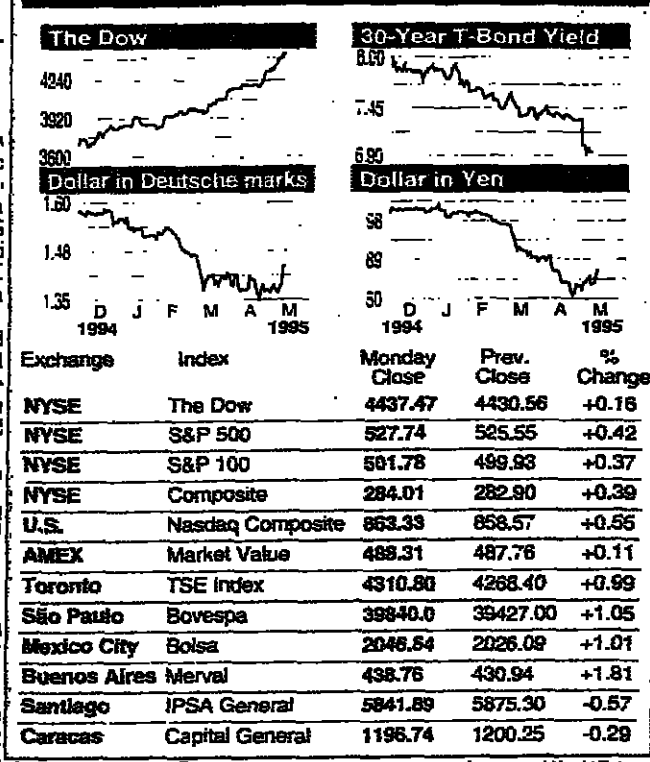
last week. U.S. officials have said the sanctions would include at least \$1 billion worth of tariffs.

Under U.S. trade law, the two sides have 30 days to hammer out an agreement after the publication of the proposed sanctions list, before punitive tariffs take effect.

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Very briefly:

Greenpoint Deal Hurts Its Shares

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Greenpoint Financial Corp.'s shares plunged Monday after it agreed to pay \$660 million in cash for the 60 New York branches of Home Savings of America, the main unit of H.F. Ahmanson & Co., the largest U.S. savings-and-loan association. The shares fell \$1.625, to \$22.125. Analysts said the deal was too expensive.

Greenpoint will have \$4 branches and \$13.5 billion in deposits after the transaction.

Berkshire Hathaway Inc., the holding company controlled by the investor Warren Buffett, said first-quarter net profit fell to \$120.2 million, from \$133 million a year ago. Investment losses overcame rising operating income, which reflected improvements in the company's reinsurance business.

Jones Intercable Inc. agreed to buy cable systems with 50,000 subscribers in Virginia from Columbia Associates LP for \$123 million; after the acquisition, Jones will have 200,000 subscribers in the Washington-Baltimore area. (Bloomberg, AP, DJ)

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press		High		Low		Prev.	
LOS ANGELES — "Crimson Tide" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend with a gross of \$18.8 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.		1. "Crimson Tide"		2. "French Kiss"		3. "White You Were Sleeping"	
1. "Crimson Tide" (Hollywood Pictures)		\$18.8 million		\$12.5 million		\$10.1 million	
2. "French Kiss" (Hollywood Pictures)		\$12.5 million		\$10.1 million		\$8.2 million	
3. "White You Were Sleeping" (Hollywood Pictures)		\$10.1 million		\$8.2 million		\$6.3 million	
4. "The End of the Affair" (MGM)		\$8.2 million		\$6.3 million		\$4.4 million	
5. "The End of the Affair" (MGM)		\$6.3 million		\$4.4 million		\$2.5 million	
6. "Bad Boys" (New Line Cinema)		\$4.4 million		\$2.5 million		\$1.6 million	
7. "New Family, MI Familia" (New Line Cinema)		\$2.5 million		\$1.6 million		\$0.7 million	
8. "Gorilla" (United Artists)		\$1.6 million		\$0.7 million		\$0.3 million	
9. "A Gosh Movie" (United Artists)		\$0.7 million		\$0.3 million		\$0.1 million	
10. "Rob Roy" (United Artists)		\$0.3 million		\$0.1 million		\$0.0 million	

World Stock Markets

Monday, May 15	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.																								
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Sao Paulo					123.50					123.50					123.50					123.50					123.50																											
Rio de Janeiro					123.50					123.50					123.50					123.50					123.50																											

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	济南市	
李秀英	女	38	河北	教师	石家庄市	
张国强	男	52	河南	农民	郑州市	
刘小红	女	28	湖北	医生	武汉市	
陈为民	男	60	江苏	退休	南京市	
赵子龙	男	35	四川	学生	成都市	
周大伟	男	42	广东	商人	广州市	
吴小芳	女	30	浙江	护士	杭州市	
孙建国	男	55	安徽	工人	合肥市	
郑晓琳	女	25	江西	教师	南昌市	
冯志强	男	48	山西	农民	太原市	
马小梅	女	33	陕西	医生	西安市	
徐长贵	男	58	甘肃	退休	兰州市	
高丽娜	女	22	内蒙古	学生	呼和浩特市	
梁子明	男	40	吉林	工人	长春市	
周小华	女	36	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙大伟	男	50	黑龙江	农民	哈尔滨市	
郑晓琳	女	27	湖南	护士	长沙市	
冯志强	男	43	湖北	工人	武汉市	
马小梅	女	31	四川	教师	成都市	
徐长贵	男	54	广东	商人	广州市	
高丽娜	女	24	浙江	学生	杭州市	
梁子明	男	39	安徽	工人	合肥市	
周小华	女	34	江西	教师	南昌市	
孙大伟	男	49	山西	农民	太原市	
郑晓琳	女	26	陕西	医生	西安市	
冯志强	男	41	甘肃	退休	兰州市	
马小梅	女	29	内蒙古	学生	呼和浩特市	
徐长贵	男	37	吉林	工人	长春市	
高丽娜	女	32	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
梁子明	男	51	黑龙江	农民	哈尔滨市	
周小华	女	23	湖南	护士	长沙市	
孙大伟	男	44	湖北	工人	武汉市	
郑晓琳	女	30	四川	教师	成都市	
冯志强	男	53	广东	商人	广州市	
马小梅	女	25	浙江	学生	杭州市	
徐长贵	男	38	安徽	工人	合肥市	
高丽娜	女	33	江西	教师	南昌市	
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孙大伟	男	42	甘肃	退休	兰州市	
郑晓琳	女	35	内蒙古	学生	呼和浩特市	
冯志强	男	29	吉林	工人	长春市	
马小梅	女	37	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
徐长贵	男	52	黑龙江	农民	哈尔滨市	
高丽娜	女	21	湖南	护士	长沙市	
梁子明	男	45	湖北	工人	武汉市	
周小华	女	32	四川	教师	成都市	
孙大伟	男	56	广东	商人	广州市	
郑晓琳	女	26	浙江	学生	杭州市	
冯志强	男	39	安徽	工人	合肥市	
马小梅	女	34	江西	教师	南昌市	
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徐长贵	男	46	湖北	工人	武汉市	
高丽娜	女	33	四川	教师	成都市	
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高丽娜	女	30	内蒙古	学生	呼和浩特市	
梁子明	男	37	吉林	工人	长春市	

[illegible]

17 Month	High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	RS	Low Low Stock
1970-1971	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1971-1972	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1972-1973	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1973-1974	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1974-1975	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1975-1976	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1976-1977	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1977-1978	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1978-1979	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1979-1980	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1980-1981	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1981-1982	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1982-1983	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1983-1984	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1984-1985	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1985-1986	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1986-1987	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1987-1988	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1988-1989	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1989-1990	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1990-1991	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1991-1992	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1992-1993	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1993-1994	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1994-1995	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1995-1996	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1996-1997	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1997-1998	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1998-1999	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1999-2000	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2000-2001	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2001-2002	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2002-2003	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2003-2004	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2004-2005	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2005-2006	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2006-2007	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2007-2008	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2008-2009	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2009-2010	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2010-2011	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2011-2012	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2012-2013	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2013-2014	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2014-2015	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2015-2016	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.0		

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Fly smooth as silk
to four major cities in

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Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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张国强	男	52	河南	干部	XX路XX号	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	学生	XX路XX号	
陈大伟	男	35	浙江	医生	XX路XX号	
赵小芳	女	42	安徽	护士	XX路XX号	
孙志明	男	58	湖北	农民	XX路XX号	
周丽娟	女	32	湖南	售货员	XX路XX号	
吴建刚	男	48	江西	工程师	XX路XX号	
郑晓燕	女	25	四川	会计	XX路XX号	
冯大平	男	55	广东	经理	XX路XX号	
马小梅	女	30	广西	文员	XX路XX号	
徐志强	男	40	福建	技术员	XX路XX号	
黄丽华	女	35	山西	设计师	XX路XX号	
郭伟明	男	50	陕西	教授	XX路XX号	
林小娟	女	22	甘肃	实习生	XX路XX号	
罗大刚	男	53	宁夏	工人	XX路XX号	
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周丽娟						

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 二、關於本會之組織
 三、關於本會之經費
 四、關於本會之權限
 五、關於本會之職責
 六、關於本會之紀律
 七、關於本會之懲戒
 八、關於本會之選舉
 九、關於本會之罷免
 十、關於本會之解散
 十一、關於本會之合併
 十二、關於本會之附屬
 十三、關於本會之其他事項
 十四、關於本會之總則
 十五、關於本會之施行細則
 十六、關於本會之修正
 十七、關於本會之解釋
 十八、關於本會之爭議
 十九、關於本會之訴訟
 二十、關於本會之其他事項

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Aoki Corp. Sells Its Remaining Westin Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Aoki Corp. of Japan said Monday it had sold its Westin Hotel Co. unit for \$537 million to an investment group led by Starwood Capital Group L.P., Goldman Sachs & Co. and Nomura Asset Capital Corp.

The company said affiliates of Starwood Capital and Goldman Sachs, together with Edward Thomas Co., a California hotel company, had formed a joint-venture company to acquire 100 percent of Westin Hotel stock through financing from the Starwood-Goldman

Sachs partnership and a loan from Nomura Asset Capital. Aoki sold part of its Westin stake to the Starwood-Goldman Sachs group last year for \$561 million. It bought the Westin Hotels & Resorts chain for \$1.35 billion in 1988 from Allegis Corp., then the parent of United Airlines.

The investment group also named Jürgen Bartels, 54, former chief executive officer and president of Carlson Hospitality Group, as chairman and chief executive of the joint venture.

Aoki will retain ownership interests in nine U.S. and Canadian hotels and the Westin trademark in Asia, while the new venture will have part or full ownership or leasehold interests in 13 hotels in the United States.

Earlier, an Aoki spokesman in Tokyo said the company was considering the sale of most of its 28 hotels to reduce debt. He said the company, whose main business is construction, was studying a plan to sell a total of 19 hotels to raise 100 billion yen (\$1.15 billion) over the next five years and reduce its annual interest costs of 400 billion yen.

The spokesman said the sales would include the company's Caesar Park hotel in Taiwan but not its other properties in that chain.

Aoki, which recently slashed its 1994-95 profit projection from more than \$500 million to less than \$500,000, is "striving to restructure and regain profit growth," the spokesman said. Aoki also said it was planning to increase its role in hotel management and would not necessarily give up management rights to hotels it sold.

"To expand our company, we are moving more toward hotel management," the spokesman said. "As a part of that, we are considering selling part of the hotels we own in order to strengthen our balance sheets."

This month, the company drastically reduced its estimate of its net profit in the year ended March 31, to 30 million yen (\$345,000) from 2.75 billion yen.

Japan's Executives Stay Off Line

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only a few years ago, Japan was supposedly ready to leap past the United States as a technological superpower. That supposition now appears exaggerated, and a new study provides a possible explanation: Many of Japan's executives are computer illiterates.

Japanese executives are less likely than their American counterparts to use a computer, and they are less satisfied with the results they get from information technology, according to the study by Fujitsu Research Institute in Tokyo and Fuld & Co., a research concern in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The study, "Information Technology's Role: A U.S.-Japan Competitiveness Gap," bases its conclusions on questionnaires answered last autumn by 373 senior executives at large companies in Japan and the United States.

Japanese companies, of course, are world leaders in manufacturing consumer-electronics goods and many technologically advanced components for the computer industry, such as color screens for notebook computers.

"But what really surprised me was the gap between what the Japanese make and what Japanese executives use," said Leonard Fuld, president of Fuld & Co. "There seems to be technological illiteracy in the executive suites in Japan."

While 64 percent of the American executives said they had used computers in their jobs, only 8 percent of the Japanese executives said computer use was essential for them.

"American executives are logging lap-top computers with them wherever they go," Mr. Fuld said. "Japanese executives, by and large, do not."

American executives were also more likely than their Japanese counterparts to be directly involved in setting up and managing information systems in their

companies. Sixty-eight percent of the Americans said they were involved in the planning and use of information technology in their businesses, compared with 36 percent of the Japanese.

In Japan, Mr. Fuld said, information technology seems to be regarded as "a glorified bookkeeping tool." By contrast, he said, in American companies the technology is used much more to gather, analyze and distribute marketing information and to help make decisions.

Perhaps the most debatable aspect of the Fujitsu-Fuld study is its assumption that the resistance among Japanese executives to new technology is related to changes in international competitiveness.

Economists say the attitudes of Japanese managers toward technology have changed little in recent years, yet at the same time the yen has strengthened dramatically, making Japanese exports more costly abroad and degrading the country's competitive position.

Japan's Goal: Less Dollar Dependence

The yen's surge against the dollar threatens to throw Japan's economy back into recession, prompting calls for wider use of the Japanese currency in international trade and finance. Toyoo Gyokken, chairman of Bank of Tokyo, is conducting a study of long-term currency issues for Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura. He spoke recently with *the International Herald Tribune* in Tokyo.

Q. The surge of the yen against the dollar has hurt corporate profits and raised anxieties over jobs. Some conservative politicians have urged Japan to create a yen bloc in Asia and dump its dollar reserves. Would this be in Japan's interest?

A. No, I don't think so. If that happened, the dollar would plummet, and the yen, Deutsche mark and gold would skyrocket. It wouldn't help the problem. It would simply create more financial chaos.

Q. The best remedy is not to try to lower the yen through artificial means such as a temporary increase of imports or voluntary restraints on exports but to deal in a more fundamental way with the main causes of the yen's appreciation.

Q. Still, you've said that Japan should welcome the wider use of the yen in international trade. Why?

A. Japan should reduce its excessive dependence on the dollar. Today, Japan — the second-largest economy in the world — denominates only 15 percent of its imports in yen, and less than 40 percent of exports. This situation is totally different from the United States or Germany and makes Japan abnormally sensitive to the yen-dollar exchange rate.

It is an absolute necessity for Japan to become less dependent on the dollar. The first goal would be to use the yen in at least about 50 percent of Japan's external transactions. Greater use of the yen among the Asian countries will certainly serve us in that direction.

Q. Is there a consensus for this in the Japanese government?

A. Yes, I think there is a broad consensus that we should try to make the yen more usable, but I have to repeat that this will not be accomplished by a simple decree by the government. It must be done by the market.

Q. What market conditions are necessary?

A. To be used as a major international currency, that currency's value must be stable, with inflation in that country under control. Two, that country's financial markets must be open, flexible and liquid

enough so that nonresidents can borrow or lend freely in that currency. Three, there must be an adequate supply of that currency, which means that that country must run a trade deficit. The most important condition now is for the bond market to be less regulated.

Q. Achieving some of these conditions would require significant deregulation of capital markets, farm imports and so on.

A. Certainly greater imports is a vital step. The process will be achieved first by the restructuring of Japanese industry that will promote a greater horizontal division of labor among different countries. I think the process is moving quite rapidly.

Q. I'm sure the dollar will remain the most important currency. But I suspect it will not be the only key currency. I think the future world monetary system could be one with three major currencies — the dollar, yen and mark or ECU — collectively supporting the system.

Shanghai Fines Firms Over Bond Trades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — The Shanghai Stock Exchange fined and suspended five brokerage concerns Monday over illegal trading in bond futures last week, but the exchange also allowed trading to resume.

Activity on the bond-futures market was described as near normal, after reaching a feverish pace last week that resulted in trading being suspended Friday.

The brokerage firms fined were Gansu Agricultural Bank Trust & Investment Co., Dalian International Trust & Investment Co., Jiangxi Provincial Securities

Co., Ningbo Securities Co. and Hunan International Trust & Investment Co.

Gansu, Dalian and Jiangxi were each fined 500,000 yuan (\$60,000), according to Zhang Weixin, manager of the exchange's bond department. He said the exact amount of the fine for the other two had not been determined.

He said the money from the fines would be paid into the exchange's bond-futures risk fund. He declined to comment on speculation that all five brokerage concerns had been acting on behalf of Liao-

ning International Development Investment Co., a state-owned wholesaler.

Trading volume in Treasury bond futures has soared in China this year, with much of it driven by speculation about the monthly subsidy rates that would be paid to investors to offset China's inflation.

Friday's suspension was the second this year. Trading was halted Feb. 23 for six days after traders at China's largest brokerage concern, Shanghai International Securities, violated regulations in an effort to avoid huge losses. (Bloomberg, AP)

Investor's Asia

Hang Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2400	20000
9000	2200	18000
8000	2000	16000
7000	1800	14000
6000	1600	12000
5000	1400	10000
4000	1200	8000
3000	1000	6000
2000	800	4000
1000	600	2000
0	400	0
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
Exchange Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
Hang Kong	9,189.70	9,217.83
Singapore	Closed	2,179.87
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,048.80
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	16,009.70
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	Closed
Bangkok	SET	Closed
Seoul	Composite Index	887.11
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,828.21
Manila	PSE	2,717.94
Jakarta	Composite Index	Closed
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,143.50
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,115.73
		3,152.48
		-1.17

Source: Teletours International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• The Philippines is considering starting a nuclear-power program to meet the energy demands of its growing economy, the office of President Fidel V. Ramos announced. The country's one nuclear plant was declared unsafe in 1986 and has never been used.

• William Lines Inc. rose 6.2 percent in its first day of trading on the Manila stock exchange. Shares in the Philippines' largest passenger and cargo ferrying company rose to 10.25 pesos (40 cents) from the initial offering price of 9.65.

• CSR Ltd.'s net profit rose 32 percent, to 392.6 million Australian dollars (\$288 million), in the year ended March 31, mainly on gains in its construction materials business. Revenue rose 10 percent, to 5.9 billion dollars.

• Bass PLC and China's Ginsberg Beer Group signed an agreement for a joint venture in northeastern China to brew about 200,000 tons of beer a year starting in 1996.

• Sony Music Entertainment Inc.'s current profit rose 20 percent, to 23.89 billion yen (\$275 million) in the year ended March 31; the company cited renewed interest in Western popular singers, helped by an increase in foreign-owned record stores in Japan.

• NEC Corp. will expand production of four-megabit dynamic random-access memory computer chips by 33 percent at its joint-venture factory in China.

• Warner Bros. and Daiei Inc. plan to announce an accord to market the Time Warner Inc. unit's cartoon-character products in Japan, according to a Japanese press report.

• Japan's cabinet endorsed a 2.72 trillion yen supplementary budget, mainly to help repair earthquake damage in Kobe, and submitted it to Parliament.

Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Today's EDUCATION DIRECTORY

Appears on Page 4

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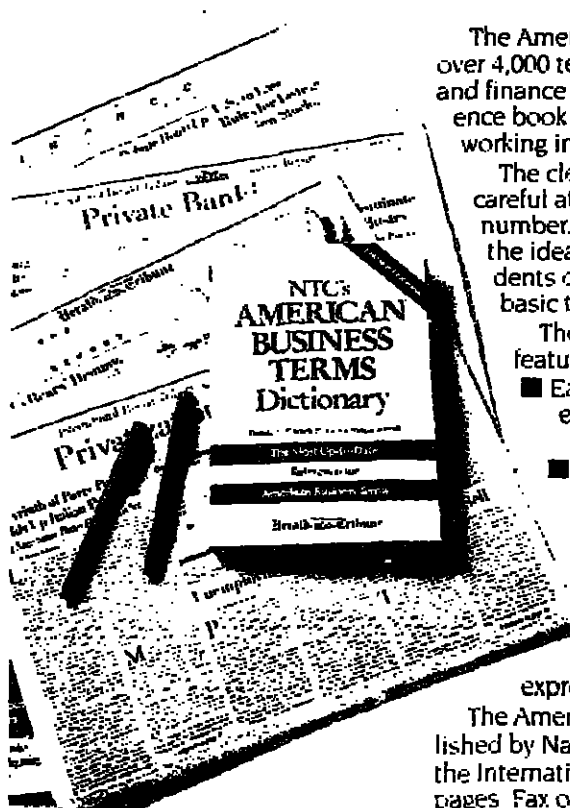
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Power Generation

Declining Dollar Aids U.S. Power Companies

By Richard E. Smith

PARIS — As the plummeting dollar jostles the world's markets and remaps national trade balances, there are a select few industries that have remained regally above the fray. The market for power generation equipment, where business cycles are measured in decades rather than in months and where contracts are often large enough to provoke diplomatic crises, has long been able to virtually ignore the flighty foreign exchange markets.

But the most recent drop of the U.S. currency has been so unexpected, so relentless and so difficult to understand that it has begun to worry even this bedrock industry.

"As a general rule, infrastructure manufacturers like Siemens are mainly engaged in long-term business that is less affected by short-term currency fluctuations," said Bernd Stecher, chief economist of Siemens AG. "Problems only emerge when the currency shifts turn out to be longer-term ones."

If the dollar is in fact settling to a fundamentally lower level, as the British pound did several decades ago, the power generation industry could undergo some profound realignments. The winners, at least in the beginning, would probably be the major U.S. players, General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.

"The short-term impact is that it would be easier for U.S. companies to gain contracts, and especially in the high-growth markets of Asia," said Bruce Humphrey, an energy analyst at Cambridge Research Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"On the equipment side in power generation, it makes the U.S. companies a bit more attractive," said Rebecca Mark, president and chief executive of Enron Development Corp., the unit specializing in foreign projects for Enron Corp., a Houston concern that is one of the world's largest assemblers of power plants.

Some analysts said that Westinghouse might get a special boost from the dollar. "Westinghouse is not as big as the others and there is a view that it is the smaller players that are going to be squeezed," said Simon Street, technology analyst at Bar-

clays de Zoete Wedd in London. "Westinghouse has had problems in the past but has now restructured. The dollar will give that company a long-term boost."

But analysts are also quick to point out that there are rarely clear-cut winners or losers in an industry that has such long cycles and so much time to respond to changes in the business environment. In a lower-dollar era, this would mean primarily that high-cost producers would shift more and more production to low-cost areas, notably the United States, if current trends continue.

The European giants — Siemens AG, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. and GEC Alsthom, the joint-venture engineering company owned by Alcatel Alsthom of France and General Electric Co. of Britain — have long fought with the continent's high-wage structures by moving facilities abroad. Further gains in their base currencies will give them all the more reason to do so and in the process dilute their identities as European companies, a process they seem eager in many cases to speed along.

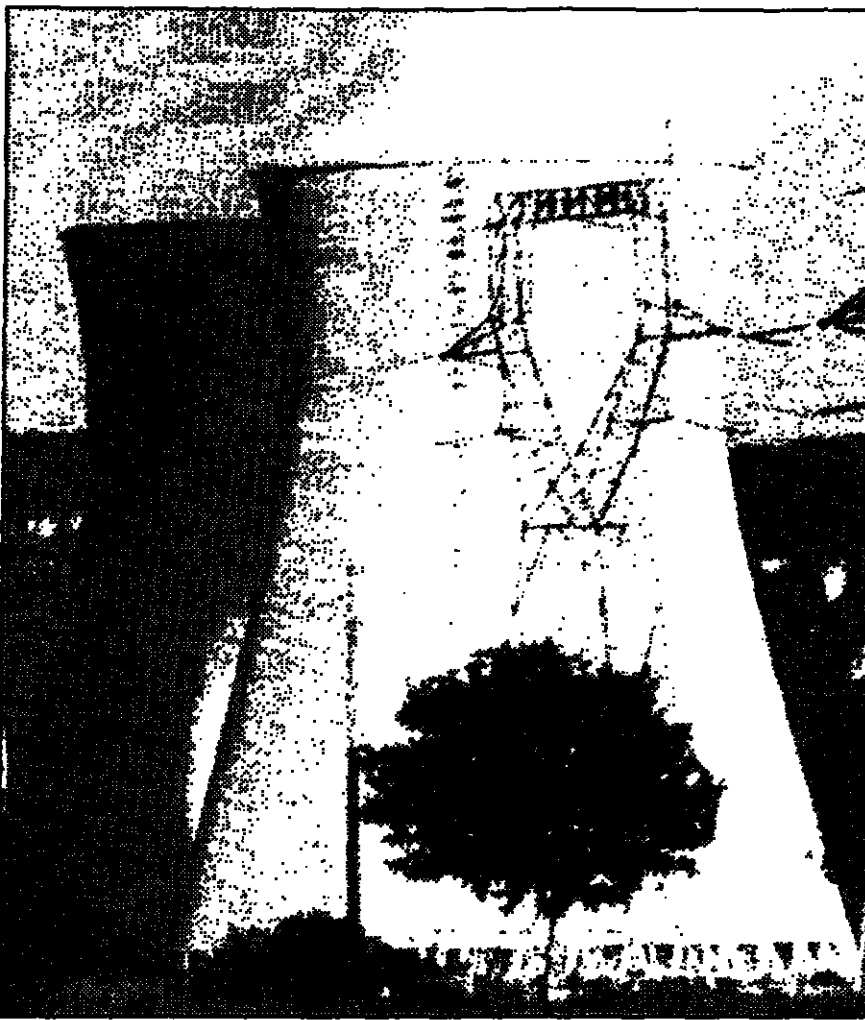
ABB Asea Brown Boveri, although the product of a Swiss-Swedish merger, has 22,000 employees in the United States, nearly as many as its 26,400 in Sweden and considerably more than the 13,400 based in Switzerland. For the past seven years the company's official language has been English.

"In power generation, we try to source a lot of project work in soft-currency countries," said Michael Robertson, spokesman for ABB Asea Brown Boveri. "We have factories in the Czech Republic and in Poland that help us to keep competitive, and we have extensive production in Sweden and Italy. In countries with high labor costs like Germany and Switzerland, we focus on capital-intensive products."

Mr. Stecher of Siemens spoke of his company's "policy of globalization" and said that it was continually trying to set up production as well as research and development facilities abroad to cut the overall impact of regional economic cycles and currency shifts.

Several officials at European companies noted that the U.S. prowess in elec-

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The CERN nuclear technology would create little radioactive waste.

Plan for Nuclear Reactor Without Nuclear Waste

By Barry James

GENEVA — A proposal to transform a particle accelerator into a nuclear reactor using virtually limitless supplies of thorium and producing very little radioactive waste has stood up to 18 months of theoretical and experimental testing.

Coming from most scientists, such a proposal might be dismissed as pie in the sky. This, however, is the brainchild of Carlo Rubbia, a physicist with a reputation for coming up with innovative ideas that work. He was a co-winner of the Nobel prize for physics in 1984.

Mr. Rubbia has been working on what he calls an "energy amplifier" since retiring as director-general of the European Laboratory for Particle Physics at Geneva, known by its French initials as CERN.

Turning thorium into fuel has long been a dream of nuclear scientists. A close relative of uranium, it has few industrial uses, yet exists in vast deposits, notably in Canada and India. To all intents and purposes, it could be considered an inexhaustible fuel if a way could be found to unlock its potential, according to Robert Klapisch, a colleague of Mr. Rubbia.

Thorium itself is not fissile, but under bombardment from neutrons it can be transformed into uranium 233, which is a highly fissile isotope of uranium. The problem is that in a conventional reactor,

thorium does not produce enough neutrons to sustain a reaction. Mr. Rubbia's solution is to supply the necessary neutrons using an existing type of particle accelerator called a cyclotron.

One major advantage of the proposed machine is that the nuclear reaction would stop as soon as the flux of neutrons was switched off, preventing Chernobyl-type accidents caused by the uncontrolled chain reaction of nuclear fuel.

Another advantage is that the machine would burn most of its own waste, and would produce plutonium only in very small amounts as a by-product of fission. Computer models indicate that the energy amplifier would produce 10,000 times less long-lived waste than pressurized water reactors without reprocessing.

The chief objection to the plan comes from the inertia of the present, mature nuclear industry. Mr. Klapisch said governments and power authorities are too deeply committed to conventional nuclear reactors to want to invest heavily in an experimental technology.

The development of fusion technology holds out the prospect of limitless supplies of energy from renewable resources. This, however, still is decades into the future. The energy amplifier would seem to work based on only a "modest extrapolation" from existing technology, Mr. Klapisch said.

A study corroborated by the Labo-

Continued on Page 19

Controversy Flows Around Malaysian Dam Project

By Michael Richardson

KUALA LUMPUR — Imagine Southeast Asia's largest hydroelectric power project with a concrete retaining wall about twice as high as the Aswan dam in Egypt and a water reservoir, in what is now dense jungle, that will cover an area bigger than the size of Singapore.

For Mahathir Mohamad, Malaysia's prime minister, the Bakun hydropower project in the remote heart of the state of Sarawak is a milestone in an ambitious

program to make his country a fully developed industrial nation by 2020.

"This is a project whose time has come," he declared when announcing the award this year of a contract to Ekran Bhd., a Malaysian company with interests in construction, cables, timber, hotels and property development, to build Bakun at a cost of 15 billion ringgit (\$6 billion).

Felling of trees recently began in the Bakun reservoir area, which is several hundred kilometers up the Rajang River. Ekran plans to cut 17,000 hectares (42,000 acres) of rain forest this year, using the timber to pay for development work.

Malaysia's cabinet approved the dam in September despite environmental protests and doubts about its economic viability.

S. Samy Vellu, the energy minister, said that the project was justified by the country's soaring energy demand. Now at 14,000 Megawatts, national demand is forecast to reach 30,000 MW by 2020.

Bakun will generate 2,400 MW of electricity, enough to supply between 20 percent and 25 percent of Malaysia's projected consumption in 2002.

The government dismisses criticism that Malaysia should rely on its own oil and gas for power generation, arguing instead that

these non-renewable resources should be used for other purposes, including exports.

"Harnessing our vast hydro resources will enable our country to switch from depleting to renewable energy resources," Mr. Mahathir said.

Nonetheless, a number of Malaysian and foreign environmental groups continue to oppose the Bakun plan. They maintain it is an unnecessary and excessively expensive project that will seriously damage the environment of

Continued on Page 19

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POWER GENERATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Germans Blow Hot and Cold About Use of Wind Power

By Douglas Sutton

HAMBURG — Power generation from windmills has made a dramatic leap forward in Germany in the early 1990s, making the country the leader in Europe in terms of overall wind-produced electricity and in terms of creating new technology.

Ecologists and environmental advocates who back non-polluting, renewable power sources generally say the development of this technology is great news.

Others, including nature lovers and some environmentalists, point out that windmills can create noise pollution, kill birds, scar the landscape, and generally create more bother than they are worth.

Since a federal law in 1991 began providing financial incentives to wind-generated power, Germany's installed wind capacity has jumped to 643 megawatts from just about 50 megawatts. Germany is now ahead of Denmark — with 539 megawatts — as the European leader in wind-generated power. (The world leader is the United States, with 1,600 megawatts of capacity.)

The debate over wind power is at its most furious in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, and in Hamburg, where expansion has been especially rapid and where ambitious plans exist for the construction of new facilities.

In an example of how, in a crowded country like Germany, competing interests fight over the use of land, tourism managers in Schleswig-Holstein say the spread of windmills is starting to deter visitors. When the Hamburg Electricity Works, known as HEW, released a list of potential sites for 40 more windmills, ecologists protested vehemently.

"Let me emphasize once again — we're all in favor of wind power," said Reinhard Grosch of the Environmental Protection Alliance in Hamburg. While he said he realized it was ironic to hear ecologists protest against windmills, "We

just don't think that sacrificing some of the last nature and recreational areas along the Elbe is worth it," he said.

"What the HEW is proposing to build would cover 0.08 percent of Hamburg's electricity consumption," Mr. Grosch said. "This is very little gain considering what is going to be lost." He said one proposed site is an area where the last of Hamburg's stork population breeds.

The argument in favor of birds has been used in Schleswig-Holstein, the state that has set the pace in wind-generated power.

A flat state that lies between the North Sea to the west and the Baltic Sea to the east, Schleswig-Holstein has enough wind to assure virtual year-round operation of windmills.

Of Germany's 2,617 windmills, Schleswig-Holstein has 962, or more than one-third of the total. Wind generators currently provide about 4 percent of the state's electricity needs.

The state government has ambitious plans that could increase the number of wind generators to more than 2,000, providing up to a quarter of Schleswig-Holstein's electricity needs. Supporters of the program say that would allow the state to shut down one of its three nuclear power plants.

Officials at Schleswig AG, the state's main electric-power utility, say the company is caught in the controversy, and that the expansion of wind power is starting to cost the company big money.

Under the 1991 law promoting wind generation, electric utilities have had to pay a far higher rate to windmill parks feeding into the power grid. The current price for wind power is 17.28 pfennigs (12.6 U.S. cents) per kilowatt-hour, about 75 percent higher than the cost for conventionally produced electricity.

The higher rates, along with generous depreciation allowances, were designed to help investors in wind power earn returns more quickly. An investor who puts up 1.2 million Deutsche marks for a typical wind generator will recoup his or her investment in only

about eight years. But for utilities, buying the windmills' output is expensive.

"Last year, the extra costs to us from wind generation interests was 42.5 million DM," said Arndt Hellmann, a spokesman for Schleswig. This year, costs will increase by around 65 million DM, he said, adding, "We're starting to reach the critical limits of what we can afford."

MR. Hellmann noted that the state now has some 300 megawatts of capacity from windmills and individual windmill operators. To give an idea of the expansion ahead, he said, a further 1,812 megawatts of wind-produced capacity are now at various stages of planning.

"Our company is fundamentally in favor of wind generation," he said. "But now the question of who bears the cost has to be resolved."

For some people, the windmill controversy is a question of aesthetics.

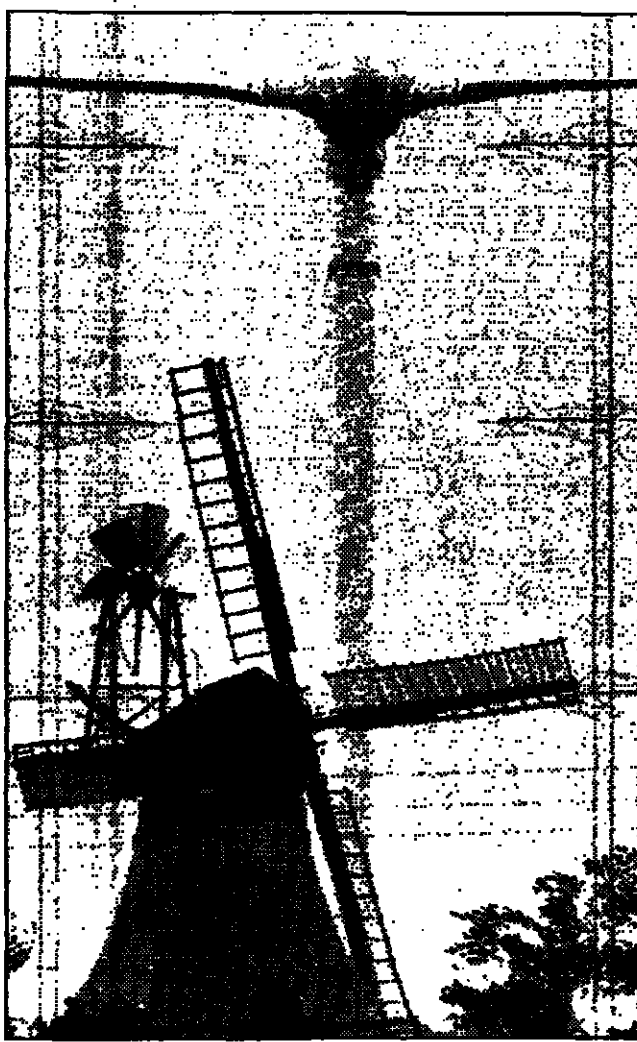
As windmills get bigger — those in the 500-kilowatt range, for example, have rotors measuring between 32 meters and 45 meters (105 feet to 145 feet) spinning atop concrete masts as tall as 100 meters — they scar the landscape and are too noisy, opponents say.

"We've even had complaints about windmills having a strobe-light effect on houses and villages, like in a discotheque," Mr. Hellmann said.

Tourism managers in some areas of Schleswig-Holstein say guests are starting to complain about the sight and sound of windmills in otherwise pastoral landscapes. Zoning regulations are starting to be examined by the courts.

All controversy aside, there is no doubt that German research is producing major advances in wind generation. Schleswig, for example, is running a hybrid facility that links wind power with solar power on the North Sea island of Pellworm.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is business-economics editor at the German Press Agency DPA.



Modern windmills aren't as picturesque as old ones.

Gas Becomes Fuel of Choice

By Laura Colby

PARIS — Not too many years ago, natural gas was considered a too-expensive resource; and one whose limited supply made it an infelicitous choice for generating power.

Now the situation has turned almost completely around.

According to the Paris-based International Energy Agency, natural gas is most economic fuel and thus the fuel of choice for new power generation projects. In fact, under one scenario outlined in the IEA's latest world energy outlook, natural gas would be the fastest growing fossil fuel between now and 2010, with demand increasing by about 2.5 percent per year.

What caused the change? In the United States, important new discoveries of reserves combined with a deregulation of the industry to lower prices and increase supply in the 1980s. Growing awareness of the environmental impact of power generation has also improved the outlook for natural gas.

According to the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, natural gas production and use has expanded worldwide in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and new pipelines under construction and exploration efforts are

expected to support the trend.

Natural gas is cheap, clean and plentiful, and new technology is continuing to improve its competitiveness to other fuels.

"Gas fuelled power plants have lower capital costs, are quicker to build, more efficient and emit less air pollutants than other fossil-fuel based plants," the Worldwatch report says.

But while methane gas is cleaner to burn than coal or oil, it does release greenhouse gases.

New technology is helping, such as the new gas turbines that General Electric Co. of the United States was to introduce at a trade show today in Amsterdam. GE claims that these turbines have achieved a net thermal efficiency of 58 percent and more than 60 percent — a level regarded as a milestone in the power generation industry.

Until now the most efficient combined cycle power plants in operation ran at 55 percent efficiency. Net efficiency is the percentage of energy actually recovered from fuel as electricity in power generation.

In a combined cycle power plant, gas and steam turbines are combined in a single process. The hot exhaust gases from the gas turbine, instead of being discharged into the atmosphere, are passed through a heat-recovery steam generator, which drives a steam turbine to

produce additional power.

GE's development of the new turbines is an example of the ongoing transfer of the company's aircraft engine technology to gas turbines. The compressor for the "H" model gas turbine was scaled up from GE's CF6 series aircraft engine compressor, for instance.

But unlike an aircraft engine, which can only use air for cooling, a combined cycle system has steam available, which — being at a lower temperature than the hot gases of the turbine — can be used more effectively to cool the turbine hot gas path. This "closed-loop" system has led to the improved efficiency and emissions performance of the new turbine, GE said.

"A few years ago, long-range forecasts indicated that the price of gas would rise significantly compared to other fossil fuels," said Richard Radice, product general manager for gas turbine combined cycle. But since then, he added, new discoveries and pipelines have significantly increased the available supply of gas, particularly in Europe, due to new pipelines from North Africa and the former Soviet Union that are expected to come on stream.

LAURA COLBY is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Malaysia Plans Massive Dam

Continued from Page 18

Sarawak and displace nearly 8,000 indigenous jungle dwellers without adequate compensation.

The dam will have "tremendous effects on the lives of natives, plants and animals, and biodiversity of the pristine forests where it is going to be built," said Chee Yoke Lin, secretary of the Friends of the Earth Malaysia group.

Ekran's executive chairman, Ting Pek Khing said that natives living in the Bakun development zone would be resettled and given jobs at logging sites and timber factories, which will process logs cleared from the dam site, and that the natural habitat would be preserved as much as possible.

Abdul Taib Mahmud, Sarawak's chief minister — whose two sons are major shareholders in Ekran — has also promised that those displaced by the dam will be given help.

The suspicions of Bakun's critics have been intensified by a government decision to accept the environmental impact assessment commissioned by the company in three stages.

Part one, on the tree felling and reservoir construction, has already been approved. Parts two and three, dealing with the dam and the cable that will carry power from Sarawak to peninsular Malaysia, aren't finished.

"What if after the reservoir has been completed, the environmental impact assessment report for the dam is rejected?" asked S.M. Mohamed Idris,

president of Friends of the Earth Malaysia. "They are part and parcel of the same project and should be looked at as one."

Financial arrangements for the Bakun project and the price at which its electricity will be sold to the national grid remain to be negotiated.

But Mr. Ting of Ekran insists that a basic understanding is already in place on the financial package to pay for the dam. He said that a large portion of the money will be lent by the state-run Employees Provident Fund, Malaysia's compulsory pension program. The balance would come from banks.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is editor for Asia of the International Herald Tribune.

Safe Nuclear Power?

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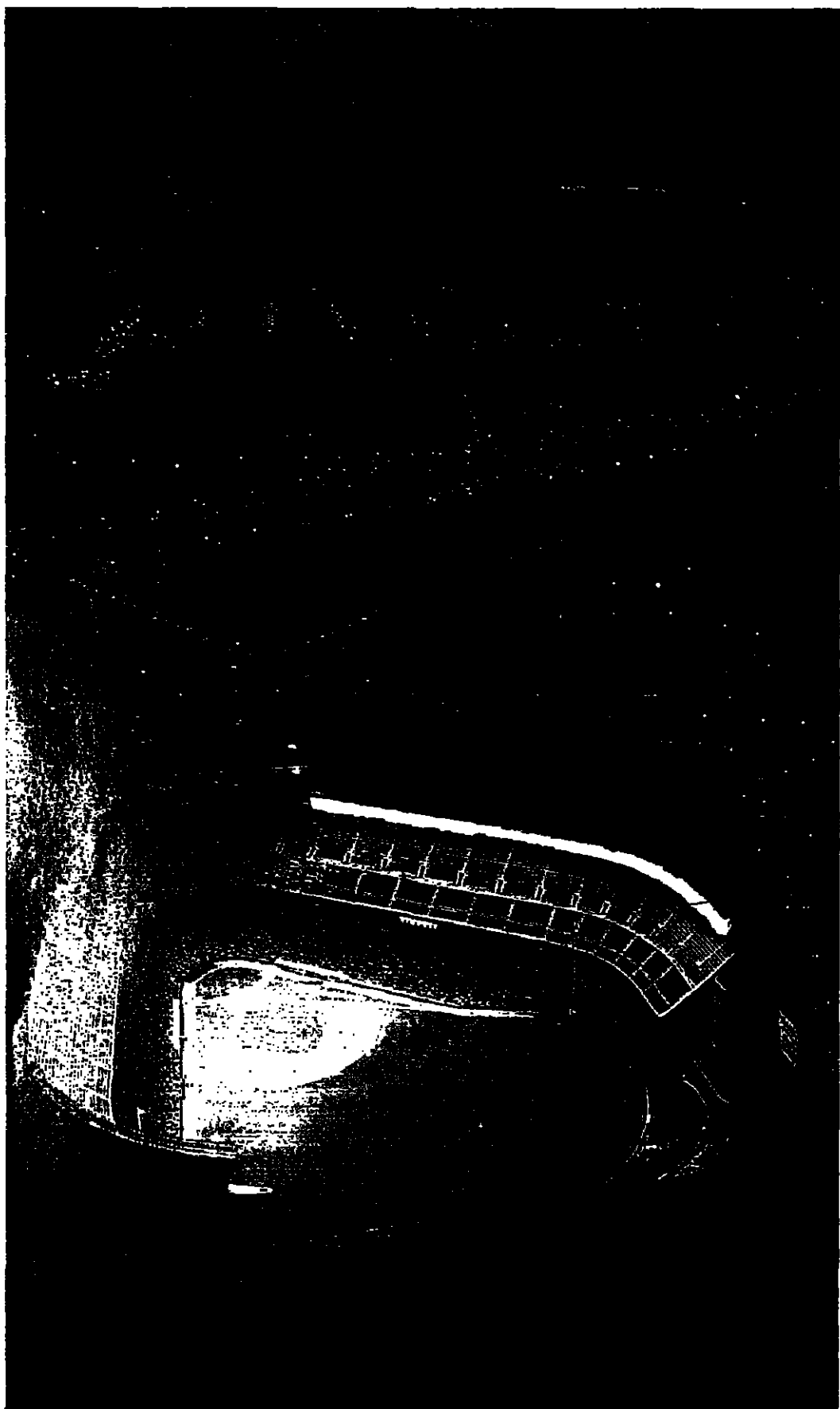
ratoire d'Economie de l'Energie in Grenoble, France indicates that the price per kilowatt-hour would be slightly more expensive than electricity produced by French nuclear power stations, but cheaper than most other sources, including German nuclear reactors, coal or gas. At the same time, the process would bring huge advances in safety and environmental protection.

The big question is, does it work? Mr. Rubbia's theory has been tested with advanced computer modelling

techniques. Experiments at CERN demonstrated that the method effectively produces more energy from fission than it consumes.

Mr. Rubbia's team at CERN is cooperating with other groups engaged in accelerator-driven fission to produce a report for the International Atomic Energy Agency on the use of the method to produce energy and destroy nuclear wastes. It also hopes to prepare a feasibility report on a pilot energy-production facility this year.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



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POWER GENERATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Western Utilities Seek Growth Abroad

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Suddenly seeking new horizons beyond its national borders, Electricité de France, the French national power company that is often viewed as a stodgy state-owned monopoly and the last bastion of nuclear-generated electricity, has set its sights on becoming your local utility, too.

The idea is not to export electricity; EDF already does that across Europe, thanks to power generated in cheap abundance by its nuclear reactors.

Now EDF is looking farther afield: it wants to team up with other utility companies to build and operate power systems all over the world.

For example, EDF has become the lead company in the main Buenos Aires utility since the Argentine government partially privatized the old power monopoly.

For Gilles Ménage, the head of EDF, it is a natural step for successful Western utility companies, including his own state-run monopoly, to venture abroad. "It is a general trend in all our countries because utilities face the same outlook of flat economic growth and therefore flat demand for electricity in our domestic markets," he said in an interview.

So, as their revenues pile up with no outlook for domestic investment in new power-generating facilities, Western utilities can buy into emerging markets.

The surging demand for power in de-

veloping countries translates into a need for \$1 trillion worth of investment in the next 20 years — plus technical and financial expertise to make the utilities work.

A key change opening the door to Western interest in developing countries has been a shift away from local monopolies and a recognition that private companies are needed to provide the power for growth.

But it is a challenging frontier. John B. Wing, a partner in the U.S. company, Wing-Merrill Group, makes the point that "you have to go where you know you have strong support top to bottom" because the country has recognized that it needs reliable power.

Mr. Ménage agrees. "Electricity is also a political business, because if you cut off the power, you're cutting off something as basic as cooking."

In Buenos Aires, EDF had to grapple with a legacy of social dissatisfaction that promoted widespread avoidance of bill-paying. The French company has sought to straighten out that situation by raising the level of public esteem for reliable service.

Beyond these political sensitivities, this new market's size and risks make the prospect of going it alone too daunting for any company, even EDF, generally considered the world's largest utility.

In its quest for partners, EDF has developed a special interest in U.S. utilities, now that regulatory changes allow them to invest abroad for the first time.

Because private American utilities have

captured customers, it was considered wrong for them to use their revenues for what might be considered speculative purposes until the 1992 Energy Policy Act eased the restrictions on so-called non-regulated business.

Japan still bans its utility companies — which command the biggest markets and have the largest capital reserves in the world — from foreign investment.

U.S. regulators still try to make sure that the risks of international ventures are borne by a power company's shareholders, not its customers. EDF, which faces no such regulatory restraints, has seized the initiative in this area, even though none of these takeovers involve nuclear energy, which is EDF's specialty.

One of the attractions of U.S. partners, Mr. Ménage said, is their familiarity with some technologies that comparatively new in France, including co-generation and clean coal.

As a result, EDF has teamed up with U.S. companies on several Latin American projects, but so far these U.S.-French joint ventures have only won the bidding in Argentina, where EDF's partners include the investment bank, J.P. Morgan.

Elsewhere, EDF's international portfolio is growing fast, including clean-coal power plants in Spain and Portugal and joint ventures with local companies in Sweden and Italy.

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Turf Battles Erupt for New Business

AS the market for power generation equipment shifts to the developing world, the turf fights are getting nastier for the few remaining premium markets.

The dream project — hard-currency payment, familiar customers, no strings attached — is becoming a rarity. The pattern instead is for customers in China, India and other developing countries to demand financial and technical assistance.

So when a major new project is on the auction block in a developed country, tensions run high. Eastern Germany, probably Europe's fastest-growing regional economy backed by one of the world's strongest currencies, has become the most visible battleground at the moment.

Both General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. felt that recent bids had little chance in what they felt was an essentially closed market, and the U.S.

government launched a high-volume campaign to back up their complaints.

Jeffrey E. Garten, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international affairs, said during a recent trip to Europe that contracts of \$40 to \$50 billion were at stake in Germany and that German domination of its market "would be a very big problem for the United States."

"European Community legislation is making these markets more open to competition and companies that have not been major participants, like the American companies, are testing the waters," said Simon Street, a technology analyst for Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London.

Since slowing economies in North America and Western Europe present so few opportunities, each country has become all the more suspicious of willingness in others to accept outside bids for

infrastructure that usually involves high political and financial stakes.

"The companies in Germany are naturally anxious to bid on projects in their own country, but it is also difficult for Siemens to break into the telecommunications market in the United States," said Johannes Ries, an analyst at Commerzbank in Frankfurt.

Analysts say that the companies will at least be cushioned by the volume of business on offer in the developing world.

"The main point for the big four — ABB, GE, Siemens and GEC-Alsthom — is that there should be enough business around the world for all of them as long as they cut costs and seek entrance to the big markets in China and India," Mr. Street said.

Richard E. Smith

Britain Is No Longer a Model Case

By Barry James

LONDON — What was once billed as a model for utility privatization is proving in Britain to be a public relations shambles.

Fat bonuses and paychecks for the executives, large-scale layoffs in the industry, increasing bills, and what is perceived as a deteriorating level of service have combined to swell public anger both against the companies and the government.

Even shareholders are unhappy after a threat to make the companies hand back some of their windfall profits sent share values plunging. What got them even more riled was the fact that the government sold its 40 percent stake in the two main generating companies the day before the industry's regulator, Stephen Littlechild, made the threat in March.

Long before that happened, however, the executives of the electric companies, in common with those of other privatized utilities, were able to reap huge profits by cashing in the options they received — for less than market value — when the shares were first issued.

Philip Burns, an economist at the Center for the Study of Regulated Industries in London, said the government had displayed "amazing generosity" to the industry by selling it cheap and imposing only weak controls on prices. As a result, profits in the sector rose 108 percent between privatization in 1990 and last year, while productivity inched up by a meager 2.5 percent a year.

Prices have come down in real terms

since privatization by less than 2 percent, compared with far bigger reductions in the gas and telecommunications industries.

But Mr. Burns said the bonanza now seems to be over, with Mr. Littlechild determined to make the industry return some of its profits to consumers, either in the form of an immediate refund or by steeply reducing prices.

This would be on top of regulatory measures announced last August, when the industries were told to reduce prices by as much as 18 percent starting in April, and to hold future price increases to inflation minus two percentage points.

Analysts say the crackdown might not have been necessary had it not been for the all-too-apparent display of wealth in the first years of privatization.

The opposition Labour Party has been scoring points off the government by attacking what the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, called the "corporate greed" of the utilities' bosses. Even Sir Richard Greenbury, the chairman of a committee set up by the Confederation of British Industries to draw up a pay code for senior managers, has conceded that a real problem has been created by what he called greedy executives in the privatized industries.

In trying to put a cap on prices, however, Mr. Littlechild has made it clear that he does not intend to interfere with boardroom pay at the utilities.

The senior managers of the two electricity generating companies, National Power and PowerGen, were reported recently to have amassed shares and options worth £23 million.

Iain Vallance, the head of British Tele-

com, who earns £660,000 a year apart from his bonuses, created an outcry when he called such settlements "distributive justice," and claimed that he worked harder than the over-burdened hospital doctors in the National Health Service.

Britain has moved faster and faster than any country in Europe to hand over its state-owned industries to the private sector. The main criticism is that the government was so concerned about transferring ownership that it paid inadequate attention to the competitive aspects.

In the electricity industry, productivity improvements have come about through layoffs, not through changes in operating methods. Employment in the industry fell from 143,000 at the time of privatization to 116,000 in 1993. The generating companies halved jobs from 24,500 to 11,900 over the same period.

SOME critics have asked why, if over-staffing was so blatant, did the executives of those companies reward themselves so handsomely after privatization for failing to manage the industry adequately when it was still in public hands?

"For the executives now to pay themselves large salaries for doing what they failed to do before privatization is bad enough," said Simon Jenkins, the editor of The Times. "To claim capital gains which were formerly denied to taxpayers is truly rich."

The trouble is, Mr. Jenkins said, is that the industries "have not been truly privatized," because there has been no proper attempt to make them competitive nor to impose market disciplines.

Declining Dollar Aids U.S. Suppliers

Continued from Page 18

tronics gave them incentive to source much of this crucial technology in that country and that the lower dollar made Silicon Valley and the other high-tech U.S. centers steadily more attractive.

A shifting dollar would complicate conditions in a market that already stands on the threshold of a major geographic shift.

The power infrastructure of the rich markets of North America and Western Europe are now largely in place and, aside from replacement, the market for equipment is close to saturation. But this does not mean that world demand for energy is shrinking, since East Asia and the Third World will require vast amounts of energy to industrialize and move into the high-tech era.

The International Energy

Agency predicted in a recent report that the countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, which are the major industrialized powers and currently consume up to 55 percent of the world's energy, will be absorbing less than half of the total by 2000. The emerging economies, and especially China and India, will be the new sites for bulk infrastructure construction.

This presents a strong and steady market for the power generation equipment industry but a more complex one.

In the past, most buyers were in industrialized countries where payment was usually in hard currency on market terms and where buyers had the expertise to take over operation of the plant as soon as it was installed. In the new markets, buyers increasingly need soft loans as well as long-term on-site assistance in running the plants.

"Companies are under more and more pressure to come up with creative financing packages and commitments to help run the plants," said Erich Unterwiesingh, an economist in the Paris unit of Econ-Energy, a Norwegian energy consultancy. "Some companies are willing to stay for 10 years to help run a plant or as long as necessary to pay for the investment."

THE shift of business volume to developing countries also forces companies to deal more regularly with political risk.

Enron was shaken recently, for example, when an opposition party assumed power in the state of Maharashtra in India and decided to review a contract for a major project that had already been agreed. Although the company says that payment is guaranteed by the state no matter

what the local government decides, the conflict highlights the uncertainty of the new markets.

China has also struck a demanding tone recently in a debate with Western companies about the rate of return they should expect from power investment in general. In a dispute likely to become a major fault line between sellers of technology and developing states, the companies said they must be rewarded for the risks of pioneering new regions, while China's power authorities question whether the risks are so great. Those authorities can command considerable attention, since they hold the key to what will indisputably be the largest single market for power generation equipment in the coming decade.

RICHARD E. SMITH is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



EXPLORING THE FLOW.

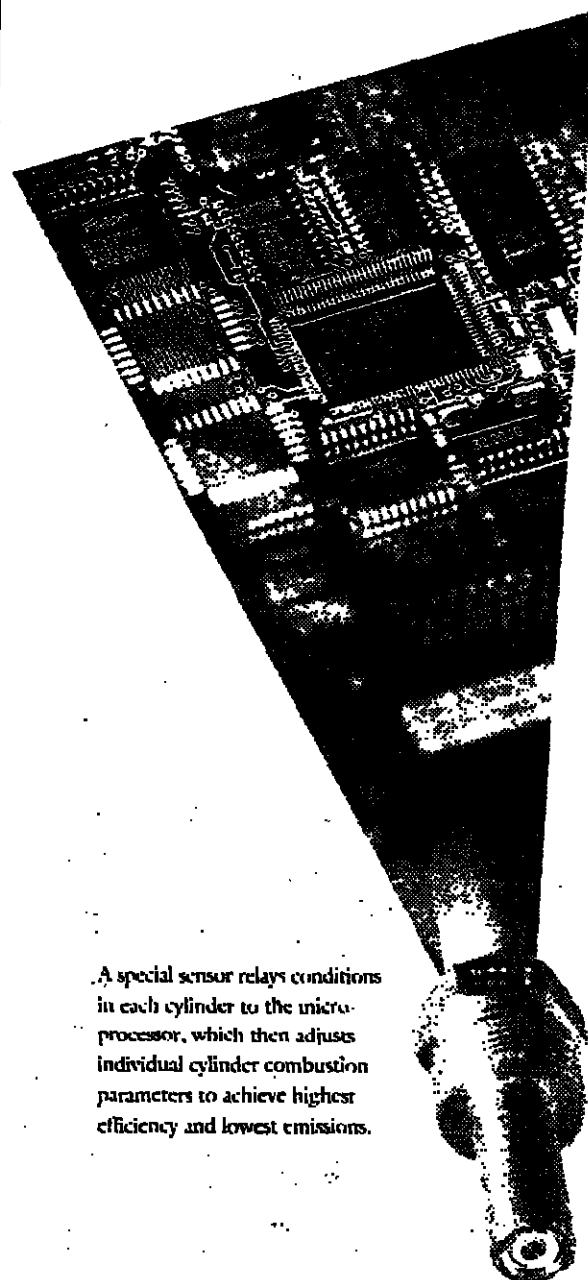
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POWER FOR A CHANGING WORLD

Business

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Figure 1

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ADVERTISMENT May 15, 1995

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SPORTS

Rockies Remain on a Roll, But Now They Visit Atlanta

The Associated Press
For the Colorado Rockies, fearsome at home and leading the National League West but still unproven on the road, this week's games in Atlanta will provide a gauge of their progress.

They began a 10-game road trip by taking two of three in Florida with their 6-3 victory Sunday.

Vinny Castilla homered, got three hits, drove in two runs and scored twice, while Dante Bichette doubled twice and extended his hitting streak to 13 games as the team handed the Marlins their 11th loss in 12 home games.

Now comes a stiffer test. Colorado is 2-21 against Atlanta going into their four-game series.

"We're playing good ball," said Kevin Ritz, who shut out the Marlins for five innings before tiring. "They're going to have to contend with us."

Ritz, however, will not pitch in the series in Fulton County Stadium, where the Rockies are 1-9.

Expos 3, Mets 2: Mike Lansing, whose RBI single tied the score in the ninth, scored the winning run in the 13th on Mark Grudzielanek's infield out as Montreal extended its winning streak to four in a 4½-hour game in New York.

Jerry DiPoto gave up a lead-off single to Lansing in the 13th. Shane Andrews sacrificed him to second, and with Grudzielanek at bat, DiPoto threw a wild pitch that allowed Lansing to reach third.

Lansing then scored on Grudzielanek's sharp ground

NL ROUNDUP

ball to first baseman Rico Brogna, who had to dive to come up with the ball and was unable to throw home. Brogna gave the Mets a 2-1 lead in the eighth with a two-run homer.

Giants 2, Pirates 1: After an intentional walk to Todd Benzing, Darren Lewis singled home the winning run with two outs in San Francisco.

Royce Clayton led off the 10th with a single against Dan Miceli, moved up on a sacrifice and took third on a wild pitch. Mark Carreon struck out, and then Pittsburgh walked the switch-hitting Benzing, who began the day batting .111.

Lewis, batting .266, followed with a bloop single for his third hit of the game.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 5: Pinch-hitter Brian Jordan homered for two runs in the eighth and singled in one in the 11th as St. Louis won in Dodger Stadium.

Jordan singled home the go-

ahead run with two outs after a pair of walks by Antonio Osuna.

The Dodgers' Garey Ingram, subbing at third base for the injured Tim Lincecum, made two errors. He made three Friday.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Phillies 5, Astros 2: Gregg Jefferies bunted for a single during a three-run first and hit a two-run homer in the seventh, while Paul Quantrill took a two-hit shutout into the eighth as Philadelphia swept three games in Houston.

Reds 3, Braves 3: Ron Gant, beating his former teammates with a homer for the second time in three days, hit a two-run drive in the 10th to give Cincinnati its victory in Atlanta.

Barry Larkin singled ahead of Gant's homer. Larkin also doubled and stole three bases, tying a career high.

Padres 9, Cubs 7: Pinch-hitter Brian Johnson, who lives in Chicago between seasons, hit a grand slam in the eighth in Wrigley Field as San Diego won on the road for the first time this season.



Henry Rodriguez couldn't catch up with Ray Lankford's drive, and his Dodgers couldn't get past the Cardinals.

Lindros 'Awesome' as Flyers, Then Devils, Gain 2d Round

The Philadelphia Flyers won without Eric Lindros, and now they're winning with him.

Lindros, playing his second game after missing the first three of the series with a bruised left eye, helped the Flyers become the first team to gain the second round of the Stanley Cup playoffs with a 6-4 victory over the Buffalo Sabres on Sunday.

"He's awesome," said the Sabres' coach, John Mackler. "He's the best player in the world. He took charge of the series."

Lindros got a goal and two assists in the first period, when the Flyers scored four times on 19 shots, the most they have mustered in a period this season.

They wrapped up the best-of-7 Eastern Conference quarterfinal in five games; the Sabres, for the seventh time in the last eight years, were ousted from the playoffs in the first round.

Devils 3, Bruins 2: Martin Brodeur stopped 28 shots as New Jersey eliminated Boston in five games with a 3-2 victory Sunday night, and closed Boston Garden in the process. The only game left for the historic

building will be an exhibition before next season, when the Bruins move into a new arena.

Brodeur gave up an average of just a goal a game as the Devils won their third of the series at the Garden and the

NHL PLAYOFFS

Bruins scored just twice in their last three games at the building that has been their home since 1928.

Bill Guerin had a goal and an assist, and Shawn Chambers and Valeri Zhelezovskiy also scored to support another stellar effort by Brodeur, who had three shutouts in the series.

Nordiques 4, Rangers 2: Mike Ricci, Wendel Clark and Chris Simon scored their first goals of this year's playoffs, and all in the first period, as Quebec stayed off elimination by New York.

Mark Messier and Pat Verbeek had power-play goals for New York in the action-packed first period.

Penguins 6, Capitals 5: Luc Robitaille scored off Francois Leroux's setup at 4:30 of over-

time, giving Pittsburgh its first lead of the game and renewed life in the series.

Just as they did in Game 2, the Penguins rallied from a two-goal deficit — this time with NHL scoring leader Jaromir Jagr finally breaking out with two goals.

The Penguins, finally playing with the desperation expected of a big favorite on the verge of elimination, trailed by 2-0, 3-2, 4-3 and 5-4, but rallied each time with Kevin Stevens' second goal, at 11:42 of the third period, sending the game in overtime.

Stars 4, Red Wings 1: Greg Adams led the Stars with 34 goals, Andy Moog stopped 34 shots and Dallas' penalty killers blanked out of the NHL's most explosive power-play teams as Dallas avoided a four-game sweep in its Western Conference series.

The Red Wings, who had converted half their power-play chances in the playoffs, had beaten the Stars in all five regular-season meetings and the first three playoff games.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	11	5	.688	0
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New York	10	7	.588	1½
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Tampani	9	9	.500	2½
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Detroit	9	10	.474	3
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Baltimore	6	10	.375	5½
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Cleveland	10	7	.588	1½
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Minnesota	10	7	.588	1½
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Kansas City	9	9	.500	2½
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Chicago	6	10	.375	5½
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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California	10	7	.588	1½
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Seattle	9	7	.563	1½
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Oakland	9	9	.500	2½
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Texas	7	11	.389	3½
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Philadelphia	13	4	.765	0
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Montreal	12	5	.706	1
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Atlanta	10	7	.588	2
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New York	8	11	.421	5
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Florida	6	11	.353	7
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Chicago	10	6	.625	0
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Houston	9	8	.529	1
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St. Louis	9	9	.500	2
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Cincinnati	8	9	.471	2½
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Pittsburgh	4	12	.250	6
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Colorado	10	6	.625	0
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San Francisco	10	8	.559	1
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Los Angeles	9	8	.529	1
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San Diego	7	11	.389	3½
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Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	100	002	2-0	0
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McDonald	100	100	10-0	0
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Indians Squeeze By The Orioles, 3-1

The Associated Press
Early in his career, Orel Hersher would not have considered five innings a full day's work.

But he even praised Manager Mike Hargrove's decision to remove him after five innings as the Cleveland Indians won, 3-1, in Baltimore on Sunday.

Hargrove "was part of the bomb squad today," Hersher said.

AL ROUNDUP

He said, "He saw a bomb and he pulled me. I was very fortunate to get out of there unscathed."

Hersher, who joined the Indians as a free agent after 12 seasons with Los Angeles, allowed three hits and walked two. Then four relievers held the Orioles to one hit over the final four innings as the Indians squeezed out their 10th victory in 13 games.

The Indians themselves made due with four hits, but among them was Manny Ramirez's two-run double and a solo home run by Eddie Murray, whose 463rd in the majors tied teammate Dave Winfield for 18th place on the career list.

Arthur Rhodes took the loss despite allowing only three hits and two earned runs in six innings, his longest outing in three starts this season. He walked three and fanned five.

White Sox 10, Mariners 2: Tim Lincecum homered for two runs and doubled in two while Jim Abbott scattered six hits, struck out seven and did not issue a walk in five innings as visiting Chicago ended Seattle's brief stay atop the West.

Tigers 8, Rangers 3: John Flaherty twice singled in two runs and went 4-for-5, while Cecil Fielder homered as Detroit won in Texas.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Blue Jays 8, Brewers 3: Toronto sent 10 batters to the plate in the fifth, getting seven hits and five runs in winning easily in Milwaukee.

Athletics 12, Twins 3: Geronimo Berroa hit his fifth and sixth homer of the season. Terry Steinbach hit his fifth career grand slam and Ruben Sierra added three RBIs as Oakland battered host Minnesota.

Red Sox 3, Yankees 2: Mike MacFarlane homered in the bottom of the ninth in Boston. Alejandro Pena having retired Bernie Williams on a fly ball to right-center with the bases loaded and two outs in the top of the inning after New York had rallied for two runs to tie.

Angels 8, Royals 1: Mark Langston threw the fourth complete game in the AL this season, a five-hitter in California's victory in Kansas City.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I caught him with both hands in the cookie jar."

"It was a big cookie."

JUNBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by David S. Reardon and Mike Aronson

Use the letters in the word below to form as many words as you can. Write them in the spaces provided.

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DYFLAG

COALLE

Point answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Jumble: GIVEN CHANCE ELUOT HOCUUP

Answer: What the other hand in the guilty spoon — A TROUSERS CHOICE

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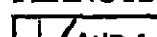
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PEANUTS



AND I DREAMED I WAS LYING IN THIS BEAUTIFUL MEADOW...

SUDDENLY, A FLOCK FLEW OVERHEAD.

BIRDS?

NO... D-MINUSES!

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ITIN DAVIS 5-16

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ance to fight and makes them proud that they can serve the greatest country in the world."

This summer Miramax's films include "Il Postino" ("The Postman"), about the friendship between Pablo Neruda, the exiled poet, and his personal mailman; "Smoke," a Paul Auster drama, directed by Wayne Wang, with a cast that includes Stockard Channing, Harvey Keitel, Forest Whitaker and William Hurt, and the re-release of the 1967 Buñuel classic, "Beile de Jour."

Wayne Newton said it only hurt when people were feeling sorry for him. "Money cannot take that," said the 53-year-old entertainer, noting that he never wanted any pity after he filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in August 1992, listing estimated debts at \$20 million.

Without one, you can do it even faster.

[illegible]